

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 121

LABOR PARTY TRIES TO FIND SOLUTION TO COAL DEADLOCK

Although Two Big Unions, Allied With Miners, May Strike Tomorrow, and Others May Join, Peace Efforts Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Nothing has emerged today to break the complete deadlock which exists between mine owners and miners and the outlook has become more serious. The transport workers and railwaymen unanimously decided this morning for a great strike on Friday at 10 p. m.

That this strike may in effect become general is evidenced by the fact that various unions, including the Federation of General Workers, numbering about 1,500,000 members, have got in touch with the miners, railwaymen and transport workers and are calling meetings to define their attitude in the event of a strike. This does not mean that no attempts are being made toward finding a solution for the trouble, as it is understood that members of the Parliamentary Labor Party, including J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson and John Robertson have been attending meetings of the "triple alliance" and are expected to get in touch once more with the Premier.

It is understood that Frank Hodgson yesterday, on behalf of the miners, offered the mine owners and government a proposition that there should be a national rate reduction of 2s. per day, which would amount to an annual saving to the wages bill of £10,000,000, and the mine owners are expecting a still greater loss next month, they do not consider this would be much help.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today that he had received a letter from the National Transport Workers Federation acquainting him of their decision to call out their members at 10 p. m. on Friday. The situation thus created was of great and increasing gravity, but he hoped that wiser counsels might still prevail. After J. R. Clynes and Herbert H. Asquith had agreed that discussion of the proclamation calling on the carriers would not advance the cause of peace, the discussion was accordingly postponed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Yorkshire report of yesterday that the conference at the Board of Trade with miners and mine owners, which although Mr. Lloyd George had submitted his proposals, consisting of eight classes, to the miners, who rejected them, the mine owners had not seen them. After reading them, the Premier asked Evan Williams to present the mine owners' views on the effect which the establishment of a common pool would have on the efficiency of the mines.

In a long statement, Mr. Williams stressed the question of mines earning a profit contributing to make up the losses of those which did not, to the owners of agriculture. Supposing, for the sake of getting uniform agricultural wages over the country, the farmer in Kent had to contribute part of his profit to enable the man in the north of Scotland to pay the same wages as were paid in the south. He did not think anybody would suggest such a plan. It has never been suggested in any other industry but in coal trade, and he could not see why it should be applied there.

The results of this application would be a decrease of output and a consequent decrease of profit which would finally necessitate the public being asked for money to support an industry which would rapidly become bankrupt. The price at which the collieries could sell their coal would be so high that the public who had to buy coal would be severely penalized, or they would have to go without it, and foreign markets would inevitably be lost.

Levy on Coal Proposed

On the Premier's asking Mr. Williams' views on Mr. Hodgson's suggestion that a levy of so much per ton should be made on all coal, with a view to producing a fund for equalizing wages, Mr. Williams considered that the effect would be of exactly the same nature as if the whole of the profits were pooled and divided up. Some collieries would be unable to make the levy and others would have to make it up, until gradually the number of those collieries making the levy would be so reduced that those which were left could not possibly exist, as the levy would have to be so great.

Mr. Hodgson, replying for the miners, pointed out that the levy would be no more detrimental to enterprise on the part of the owners and managers than the paying of income tax. A levy of 1s. per ton would not come out of the profits, but would come out of the costs, to which Mr. Williams replied that it is, were taken away as costs, it would surely reduce the profit by that amount. Mr. Hodgson replied that a portion of the contribution is to be made by way of wages. Sir Alfred Nims considered this would never be available.

Continuing, Mr. Hodgson stated that if the effect of the levy were to make those engaged in the industry less interested, the first people to do so would

be the workmen, but, as a matter of fact, on a national basis, the more the miners contribute to the pool the more they get out of it, and the more the owners contribute by technical efficiency to the pool, the more they get out of it in the long run. The argument of the growing condition of inefficiency continuing until the trade is bankrupt was a purely specious form of reasoning, as inefficiency would be at once reflected in a general form in the wage rate, so that every practical collier would know it was within his power to earn it. Mr. Hodgson said, and would do all in his power to keep the pool as high as possible. On the contrary, with the national wages board and the national profits pool, workmen for the first time would have a share of the prosperity of the trade and have a direct incentive to make it as prosperous as they can, by helping both to reduce the costs at their colliery and to get the maximum productivity per person employed.

National Pool Opposed

The Prime Minister went into great detail regarding the situation and showed that the limits within which the government could assist had been laid down in a document which he had prepared. He was quite opposed to the national pool, as it would require government control, and, discussing it, he said: "There are arguments you can advance for nationalization, and there are arguments you can advance for private enterprise, but I do not think there is anything to be said for something which combines the defects of both. You have control of the state without its responsibility. You have ownership of the individual owners without any of their power or of their incentive. This is what this scheme would mean. It is neither one thing nor the other."

He pointed out that he proposed that the standard wage in each district, which should be the first charge on the proceeds of the industry in each district, no profits being payable until the standard wage is satisfied, should be discussed and settled nationally. As to clause eight, which provides that the government, once an agreement on the standard wages in each district is decided, should contribute something to compensate for reduction of wages, Parliament might be persuaded to make a contribution in order to tide over the short period of difficulty, just to soften the fall in wages.

Miners' Offer Rejected

Mr. Hodgson intervened with a statement that the miners' plan did not involve government control, but was capable of being administered by miners and owners. Mr. Lloyd George stated that it would have to be made compulsory, admitting that he was not in a position to carry it out without some sort of government control.

Evan Williams, for the owners, said that Mr. Hodgson's proposal was very repugnant to the owners, and their position was that they objected so strongly to it that it would require compulsion of legislation upon them before they would enter a scheme of that kind. Herbert Smith then replied for the miners as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. He stated that he was not prepared to call a miners' strike to force nationalization, as this was a question for the country, to be settled through the ballot box. This was also the view of his executive, who were not seeking nationalization. He announced that they were unable to accept clause eight. "We are out for a national wage board and a national pool," he said.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the figures which the owners had put forward had neither been accepted nor rejected by the government, but they were prepared to examine the proposal with the miners' leaders, and with the mine owners. "We are prepared to see that the industry pays all it can bear for the people who risk their lives in order to produce coal," he said.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY THREATENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The framing of new counter-proposals before May 1, threatened new Allied sanctions as well as serious political crisis in Germany. The Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Simons, is anxious to make proposals of a far-reaching and conciliatory nature, but Hugh Stinson and other industrialists take the opposite view. Mr. Stinson has informed his followers in the German People's Party that he thought Dr. Simons would be dismissed from office, and doubtless a campaign on lines laid down by Germany's most sinister figure in the industrial world may now be expected. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" and other leading Democratic newspapers today call on Dr. Simons to remain firm against Mr. Stinson and to persist in the task of framing suitable counter-proposals.

NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Alfred Tristram Lawrence has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to the Earl of Reading who is now Viceroy of India. Sir Alfred has been Judge of the High Court of Justice since 1904.

FRANCE READY TO EXACT PAYMENTS

Premier Declares on May 1 Germany Will Face Many Violations of Treaty and, If Recalcitrant, Coercion Will Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Further firm declarations of the Premier, Aristide Briand, menacing Germany with stern penalties, gives general satisfaction. There is no doubt about the present attitude of France, who is determined to be paid or to put extreme pressure on Germany. Mr. Briand denied that there was a question of beginning the war again, but every means of coercion would be employed. He added that France was in accord with the Allies. On May 1 France would be present at the rendezvous. An already stated, France will not accept further promises of payment as sufficient.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Premier, Aristide Briand, in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies today on German reparations, declared: "The time for words has passed. We must now revert to acts."

The Premier recalled the warnings given to Germany by the Paris and London conferences and the subsequent application of penalties, and added that the government had hoped the German Government would realize that it could no longer delay fulfillment of its undertakings. "We discern, however," he said, "that the penalties enforced have not produced the expected results. We note that there still exists in Germany a disposition to evade payment. On May 1 Germany will be face to face with a whole series of violations of the treaty which she signed."

"I repeat here, with all the strength at my command, that we creditors hold a perfectly legal deed. A process server has been dispatched to Germany, and if our debtor persists in refusal to pay, the next time a policeman will accompany him."

"This process is a legal proceeding as between individuals, in every day life, and it is the same in relations between nations. It is no use to begin over again discussions already closed. We have in hand a promissory note duly signed, and if the debtor refuses to pay we must coerce him by all means of coercion we have in our power."

"In full agreement with our allies, we have a rendezvous with Germany on May 1. France shall not fail that rendezvous."

Penalty Tax Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Chambers are showing themselves in some opposition to the 50 per cent tax on German importations, which was decided upon as one of the sanctions at London, but which has not yet been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Commission of Finance indicated several objections, and only after protest has it rallied to this method of punishing Germany and collecting the money for reparation.

This morning there were few deputies in the Chamber when the project came up for discussion. Edward Herriot, charged to report on the scheme, called special attention to the divergence of French and English views about the destination of the receipts. Mr. Lloyd George intends to devote the 50 per cent paid by English buyers of German goods to liquidation of the British portion of the indemnities. Mr. Briand, on the other hand, definitely declared that the proceeds should go into a fund.

The commission ranges itself with Mr. Briand and insists that no country should keep the sums received from this source for itself. Moreover, said Mr. Herriot, the German Government will endeavor to escape the consequences of this measure. German sellers simply inform their French clients that they will only send goods if they are paid in advance. This means of course that French buyers will have to pay the French Government an additional sum equivalent to that paid to the German seller. Thus the money comes out of France rather than out of Germany. Nevertheless, Mr. Herriot supported the project, though other speakers took an antagonistic attitude. One deputy said the law would run against France and would depress the exchange and add to the cost of living. Mr. Puech declared that the tax would only be efficacious if Germany reimbursed the German sellers. German sellers would refuse to deliver the goods unless the purchaser himself paid the tax. This stipulation on the part of German dealers was easily possible because France was obliged to obtain a large number of products from Germany. In 1920, France had bought 1,200,000,000 francs of German goods. He hoped that the measure would be absorbed in other measures to be taken in May.

Other deputies considered that France was making a sacrifice on the altar of the entente. The tax was dictated by the economic policy of England. The debate was eventually adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY

The outlook in connection with the British coal miners' strike has become more serious, as nothing has emerged to break the complete deadlock between the owners and miners. The sympathetic strike of the transport workers and the railwaymen has at last been declared, and is fixed for Friday at 10 p. m. At the same time other unions are getting into touch with the triple alliance and are calling meetings to define their attitude. But members of the Parliamentary Labor Party are still endeavoring to find some sort of solution. Mr. Lloyd George is also hopeful that wiser counsels may prevail.

At the conference of the government with the mine owners and miners, Mr. Lloyd George's eight proposals to the miners were rejected by them. It is understood that Germany is framing new counter-proposals to be presented before May 1, when fresh allied sanctions may be put into force. Dr. Simons, the Foreign Secretary, is said to favor proposals of a far-reaching and conciliatory nature, while industrialists like Hugh Stinson take the opposite view. The situation seems likely to provoke another serious political crisis.

In the meantime, while it is evident that there is considerable divergence of opinion in the French Chamber of Deputies on the advisability of accepting the sanction of a 50 per cent tax on German importations, there is no doubt that the additional declarations of the Premier, Mr. Briand, menacing Germany with stern penalties, are giving general satisfaction. France is determined to be paid or to put extreme pressure on the Germans. Mr. Briand, however, denies that there is any intention of beginning the war again. But France will not accept any further promises of payment as sufficient.

Naturally, French interpretation of Mr. Harding's message to Congress on the American policy toward the League of Nations and the Covenant occupies prominent place in the journals. Opinion seems to be divided, and comment is extremely confused. While it is assumed that America would conclude a practical understanding if it should be in the common interests, the President's policy is seen to mean an energetic pursuit of American interests and no subordination of the national cause to a super-national organization or to any alliance whatsoever.

The formation of the new Persian Cabinet has been followed by the imprisonment of a large number of Persians in the political life. The sense of independence of the nation is said to have been satisfied by the repudiation of the Anglo-Persian agreement, and the government, while reappointing British officers and advisers, has entered into relations with Moscow. As the withdrawal of British forces becomes imminent, the number of Russian forces at hand are being increased. Thus a military problem is arising.

A declaration by the United States of peace with Germany now seems likely to be made soon. Senator Knox yesterday introduced again his resolution designed to accomplish that purpose, minus the clauses which President Harding in his address to Congress intimated did not properly belong to it, and as soon as the Colombian Treaty is disposed of the resolution will be given the right of way in the Senate. The measure may be revised to meet the views of the State Department, but its early enactment is probable.

A sharp attack on the Colombian Treaty was made on the Senate floor yesterday by Senator Kellogg, who quoted letters from former President Roosevelt to refute the contention of Senator Lodge that Mr. Roosevelt favored the treaty.

The report that Soviet Russia will not admit anybody from the United States has interfered with the plans of the Department of Labor in Washington. Another party of radicals which had been debarred from New York today will be held up who the State Department looks into the conditions of entry into Russia.

Nothing will be done in relief of political prisoners in the United States at least until peace with Germany has been declared. This information was given yesterday by President Harding and Attorney-General Daugherty to a committee seeking amnesty for such prisoners.

In spite of the defiant attitude of the Panamanian Government, supported by the legislative branch, in the matter of the Costa Rican boundary, the United States will not withdraw from its original position that the Loubet and White awards are binding and must be accepted.

In effort to forestall proposed legislation on board of trade operations, the directors of the Chicago board have taken steps to put an end to some of the abuses of the grain pit. Over-speculation is to be restricted, credit is to be refused for purely speculative operations, and market news over wires is to be censored.

A measure designed to keep the Victory and Liberty bond issues at par through a scheme of flexible interest rates was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Townsend of Michigan. The plan is to substitute for these bonds a series of bond issues to be kept at par by adjusting the interest rate semi-annually to conform with the current market rate for money invested with approximately equal security. Speculators would be precluded from undue profits by limiting the privilege of exchange at face value to subscribers.

SENATOR KELLOGG ANSWERS MR. LODGE

In Opposing Ratification of the Colombian Treaty, Minnesota Member Cites Letters of Mr. Roosevelt Denouncing Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the ratification of the Colombian treaty was manifested in the United States Senate yesterday when Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, sought to demolish the defense of the treaty made by Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, who opened the fight for the Administration on Tuesday.

Senator Kellogg sought to prove that the situation is precisely what it was in 1917, when Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders now urging ratification characterized the compact as "international blackmail." He contended that the good will of Colombia and South America could not be bought by a money payment, and introduced letters into the record to show that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, far from coming round to support the payment of money, as late as May, 1917, called the proposal "infamous," and predicted that the payment of millions of dollars to Colombia would be the signal for similar demands from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti and San Domingo.

Senator Kellogg put into the record two letters sent to him by Colonel Roosevelt, and one telegram, also a letter from himself to Colonel Roosevelt. The telegram, dated Oyster Bay, May 15, 1917, said:

"I know, of course, you are against this infamous Colombian treaty, but I wish you would point out that it makes precedent for some successor of Wilson to pay at least as large a sum apiece to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti and San Domingo, for what has been done to them recently, and also to Chile for our insolent and improper treatment of her in connection with the Alsop claim."

In a letter dated March 15, 1917, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I send you herewith my book 'Fear God and Take Your Own Part.' In it, at page 305, you will find a full discussion of the present blackmail treaty and of what I did in getting hold of the Canal Zone. There is little I can add—and nothing that anyone can truthfully say in refutation."

"I enclose a letter from a Colombian. He hits the nail on the head. The crux of the matter is as to whether we ought or not to have recognized Panama, and if we did badly we are in honor bound now to restore both Panama and the Canal Zone to the bandits from whom they were then severed. Mere payment of blackmail is not enough. Of course, no smallest particle of evidence to show that we engineered the revolution can be produced, because our every action was open, and has been set forth scores of times in minute detail. No revolution was ever more justified than that of Panama against Colombia, and if I had not acted precisely as I did there would now be no canal."

"If succeeding administrations can act as Wilson is now acting in reference to mine, in international matters, then unquestionably there is a far heavier claim for reparation against the United States by Mexico because of what Wilson did about Huerta and Villa, not to mention Carranza, and by San Domingo and Haiti for his invasion and overthrow of their government by armed force without declaration of war; while Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala all have similar grievances, and in the case of one, I think Costa Rica, the international court on the isthmus has actually decided that we are to blame."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 187 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR APRIL 14, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Tscho-Slovakia School-House.....	5
Canadian Business Condition Review.....	1	Fashion Designs.....	5
British Shipping Industry Is Dull.....	1	Adventures of Digdiggy Dan.....	12
Bank-Savings in New York Gain.....	1	"The Lower Meadow" by Dwight C. Sturges.....	13
Report on Grain Market Practices.....	1	Sturges.....	13
British Leather and Hide Trade.....	1	Labor—	
Condition in Wool Market Reviewed.....	1	Labor Party Tries to Find Solution to Coal Deadlock.....	1
General News.....		Labor Movement in Egypt Growing.....	6
Peace Resolution Again Introduced by Senator Knox.....	1	Special Articles—	
Senator Kellogg Answers Mr. Lodge.....	1	The Window of the World.....	3
France Ready to Exact Payments.....	1	Tesquandams Falls.....	3
Persian Cabinet's Promising Start.....	2	Early Persian Palestine.....	3
Interview on the Relativity Theory.....	2	Empire Theater, London.....	3
Features of the Permanent Court.....	2	The Schools of Slovakia.....	5
Building Guide in British Industry.....	4	Sporting.....	10
Four Games in the National New York Wins One-Sided Game.....	4	Four Games in the National New York Wins One-Sided Game.....	4
Why British Air Line Do Not Pay.....	4	Illinois Defeats Northwestern Nine.....	4
Refunding of War Bonds Proposed.....	4	Hull Kingston Rovers Win.....	4
Religious Control of Labor Alleged.....	6	The Children's Page.....	15
No Amnesty Until Peace Is Declared.....	6	The Household Page.....	15
Departments to Russia Delayed.....	6	Concerning Flower Arrangements.....	15
Conflict Coming on Enforcement.....	6	Novel Accessories for the Living Room.....	15
American Market for Canadian Pulp.....	11	Spring Wraps.....	15
Radioactivity Among Nations Urged.....	11	A Comfortable Home.....	15
Editorials.....		Hats of the Day.....	15
A Message That Should Mean Action.....	14	The First Scandinavian "Housewife" Congress.....	15
The Sweated Industry Again Newfoundland in Search of a Market.....	14	A Few Hints About Typewriters.....	15
The Communist Trial in Paris.....	14	The Little Oven.....	15
Editorial Notes.....		The Home Forum.....	15
Illustrations—		The Road to Vienna.....	15
Prof. Albert Einstein.....	2		
Persian Wars.....	2		

STATUS QUO IS PRESERVED

Trustees Under Mrs. Eddy's Will Stipulate Not to Take Name of Mr. Dittmore From Manual

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Yesterday there was a hearing before Mr. Justice Brainerd in the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey, et al., upon the motion of the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Fernald, to cancel the stipulation for the continuance of the name of John V. Dittmore on Page 21 of the Manual and upon the question of sending the case to a Master.

After hearing counsel, Judge Brainerd stated that he felt that the matter should be held in abeyance until the decision of the cases now pending before the Supreme Court. Mr. Choate, in behalf of the defendants, thereupon consented to the continuance of the stipulation. Judge Brainerd stated that in the event that Mr. Choate wished for any reason to withdraw from the stipulation he might do so upon notice and that he would thereupon issue an ad interim injunction.

After hearing counsel upon the question of sending the matter to a Master, Judge Brainerd, with the consent of all counsel, ordered that the case stand over until the decision by the Supreme Court in the main cases came down.

The court stenographer being unable to furnish a transcript of the proceedings before the court for publication today, the verbatim report of yesterday's proceedings will be published in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as the transcript can be furnished for publication.

MINORITY TO FIGHT EMERGENCY TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democrats in the House yesterday pledged themselves to vote against the emergency tariff bill. The action of the caucus, taken by a vote of 77 to 29, is regarded as indicative of a stubborn fight on the tariff bill by Democratic leaders, who denounced the measure as a "fraud and deception."

Claude Kitchin (D.), Representative from North Carolina, and the minority leader of the House, led the fight in caucus that resulted in the adoption of a resolution reaffirming "the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only."

The minority report on the so-called Young emergency tariff bill attacks the contention of Republicans that protection is needed for farmers against importations of agricultural products. It charges that \$2,000,000,000 will be added to the cost of living if the emergency bill is enacted and denounces it as a measure in the interest of the sugar, meat and wool trusts.

"This bill, if passed," says the report, "is worth to the sugar trust a year at least an additional \$125,000,000; to the meat and beef trust, the packers, over \$550,000,000; to the woolen trust over \$100,000,000, and the cost of living to the consumers will be increased on these articles alone controlled by these trusts over \$775,000,000."

Denying the claim of Republicans that the Young bill is for the protection of the farmers of the country, the minority report cites some figures concerning production and importation of foodstuffs. It states that in the year 1920 the total domestic production of wheat was 787,000,000 bushels, while the imports of wheat totaled only 35,848,648 bushels. Compared with a total production of corn amounting to 3,322,367,000 bushels, it states that the importation totaled 7,744,000 bushels, hardly sufficient to be felt by the competing farmers.

PEACE RESOLUTION AGAIN INTRODUCED BY SENATOR KNOX

Clause Calling for Separate Treaties and Declaration of Concern Over Peace Omitted—Treaty Rights Safeguarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Close on the heels of President Harding's declaration of foreign policy, Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the author of the original peace resolution, submitted yesterday to the United States Senate a resolution repealing the war declaration against the Central Powers passed by the Congress on April 6, 1917.

The new Knox resolution was modified in accordance with the intimations contained in the President's address. The clause calling upon the President to negotiate separate treaties with Germany and Austria was eliminated, as was the "general declaration" to the effect that the United States would view with concern a menace to the peace of the world.

On the other hand, the resolution accords with the President's outline of policy inasmuch as it specifically provides for the maintenance of the status quo as it affects the interests of the United States under the armistice provisions and the Treaty of Versailles. It also safeguards rights and prerogatives growing out of modifications under the Versailles Treaty and definitely declares the right of the United States to enforce these under the terms of the armistice.

The Crucial Clause

This is the crucial clause of the resolution. The mere declaration of a technical state of peace is not regarded by the Administration as of very great consequence, although it was deemed necessary to do this in order to satisfy a "state of feeling." Provision for the maintenance of all the American rights under the Treaty and the armistice means that the link that bound the Allies and the United States is to be kept intact pending the working out of the problems of adjustment under the Treaty.

Senator Knox's resolution was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee. It is possible that the President may advise some changes in its phraseology before it comes out of committee, although to all intents and purposes the resolution as it now stands conforms to the limitations prescribed by the President in his address to Congress. It avoids any attempt at formulating foreign policy and maintains the status quo as basically defined in the Versailles Treaty.

Text of Resolution

The resolution follows: "Resolved, That the joint resolution of Congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end."

"Provided, however, that all property of the Imperial German Government or its successor or successors, and of all German nations which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of the Government of the United States or of any of its officials, agents, or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by Congress, until such time as the German Government has by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of the claims of the German Government of all persons who were domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who have suffered, through the acts of the German Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States most-favored-nation treatment whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce, and industry, property rights, and confirming to the United States all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States during the war, whether in respect to the property of the German Government or German nationals, and waiving any and all pecuniary claims based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of such treaty, any existing treaty between the United States and Germany to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Section 2. That until by treaty or act or joint resolution of Congress it shall be determined otherwise, the United States, although it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, reserves all of the rights, powers, claims, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled including the

right to enforce the same under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extension or modification thereof or which under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers.

"Section 2. That the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end."

French Opinion

Views Conflict as to Interpretation of American Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Opinion is very divided concerning the interpretation of President Harding's message to Congress. There are journals which lay stress on the United States as not being opposed to the creation of a new society of nations, though antagonistic to the old. There are others which consider the League as definitely extinct. One view is that the separate declaration of peace with Germany is, in spite of the conditions, disappointing to the Allies. Another view is that America has done all that is expected of her if she accepts the Treaty without the Covenant. Comment in short is extremely confused.

"Fortunax," in the "Echo de Paris," who is often specially inspired, is however to be particularly noted. He advises that there should be no self-deception about America. The system erected in 1913 is in ruins. It is time France sent to Washington men capable of enlightening France and of defending her. This reflection is not intended for René Viviani, who has, says "Fortunax," done his best. He regards American policy as meaning the energetic pushing of American interests and no subordination of the national cause to a supernatural organization or any alliance whatsoever. On the other hand, America will conclude practical understandings if they are in the common interest.

Comments in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Commenting on the address of President Harding before the United States Congress yesterday the "Midi" says:

"Prudence, which is a customary quality of American presidents, reigns supreme in Mr. Harding's message. There is no occasion for us either to light bonfires in celebration, or be alarmed, for if the President is respected, American public opinion is much less so. In all quarters of the United States the people are showing a sincere desire not to hinder France."

The "Information" misses in the message the "great inspiration" which sometimes vibrated in President Wilson's public utterances, and which may be found in the speeches with which the former Premier, René Viviani, is galvanizing American opinion.

The "Information" warns the public against accepting any individual as the spokesman of Americans, but urges the most frank and cordial relations with the United States, adding: "Franco-American friendship is the surest foundation of world peace."

London Views

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Westminster Gazette pays special attention to the declaration in President Harding's message of America's intention to have no part in the existing League of Nations.

"We have no reproaches to offer for that abstention," it says, "but America cannot have matters both ways. She cannot abstain and then complain that the victors have made of the League something other than America would have had it. The compact of amity, the association to promote peace, as excellent enough as evidence of America's good will, but they form no adequate substitute for the League as it might have been had America willed it so."

The Pall Mall Gazette says President Harding's conception of the future seems to be expressed in his reference to nations associated for world helpfulness without world government, and it adds:

"We trust he will persevere in the effort to show how this conception can be realized without disturbing the useful work upon which the League of Nations is already engaged."

Provincial Opinions

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—The Liverpool Post says that President Harding's program "looks simpler than it really is."

"A mere declaratory resolution of peace," the newspaper continues, "will scarcely suffice to adjust matters between the United States and Germany. The resolution will have to be followed by a full-blown treaty, and when the treaty comes to be drawn up, international complications arising from the prior existence of European treaties will force themselves upon America. We consider it most inconvenient for America to perpetuate longer the technical fiction that she is still at war with Germany. She has her eye on German trade, and has no intention to let such obstacles bar her way. Probably, indeed, economic pressure, more than political motive, will spur Congress to give the Presidential counsel speedy effect."

LEEDS, England (Wednesday)—The Yorkshire Post says that President Harding's reference to an association of nations is looking in two directions, first warning Germany that the United States adheres to her intention to stand by her former associates in demanding and exacting just reparations, and, second, preparing the way

for the Knox peace resolution in the Senate.

"Be the outcome what it may," it continues, "it appears evident that the United States has found that, even if it would, it cannot altogether dissociate itself from its old allies of the war, and, if so, this discovery is of most hopeful import for the future of civilization."

American Views

Extracts From Editorials on Message of President Harding

The following brief extracts from United States newspapers give editorial opinion on the message of President Warren G. Harding to Congress.

Chicago Tribune

Without slighting our foreign relations and the bearing they have upon our prosperity and peaceful progress, Mr. Harding's address to Congress emphasizes our pressing need for corrective and constructive legislation for domestic relief. The President calls for an orderly funding and gradual liquidation of the war debt. This represents the best opinion of the country, as likewise does the President's urgent appeal to Congress to put restraint upon appropriations and his pledge as Chief Executive to enforce rigid economies in the expenditure. The establishment of a budget system and reorganization in government business would seem to be the determined purpose of the new Administration, and from them the country may confidently expect a very large saving and the substantial relief in taxation which it will permit.

New York Times

The prancing senators of the Foreign Relations Committee are reminded that for the Senate to "assume the function of the Executive" in foreign affairs would be as objectionable as was "the failure of the Executive," meaning Mr. Wilson, "to recognize the constitutional powers of the Senate." Mr. Wilson, we think, never failed to recognize these powers, but certainly Mr. Penrose has boasted that the senators would "blaze the way in foreign affairs," that is they would override the Executive. The President's gentle warning is timely.

New York Tribune

The policy President Harding is contending for now is that avowed two years ago in the famous senatorial round-robin—namely, that the Peace Treaty was one thing and a Covenant another thing, and that the two should not be confined in one document or be written by the same conference.

Boston Transcript

In home affairs and foreign affairs, the President in his address to the Congress "keeps the faith" of a mighty nation. The mandate of "the great and solemn referendum" of November last has been obeyed in letter and in spirit.

Boston Globe

More significant than many of the subdivisions of the message are the subjects which are not mentioned. There is no reference to Mexico, to Japan or to Russia. The new President has spoken definitely, and America, which has been wondering what he would say, has greater courage in preparing to go ahead.

Washington Evening Star

The policy of the Administration, as affirmed on Monday, will be applauded and supported as fully justifying the national faith in the sensibility of its leaders to the popular will. Briefly outlined that policy is as follows: To refuse definitely to enter a super-governing league. To establish a state of technical peace without further delay through a declaratory resolution by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. To "engage" under the Treaty of Versailles with such explicit reservations as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests. And, finally, to join an association of nations to prevent war, preserve peace and promote civilization.

Washington Post

The general program of the government for the restoration of satisfactory relationships with other nations is clearly disclosed by President Harding in his address. In a few words he seals the doom of the Covenant that would have entangled the United States in European affairs. He reminds the country that the Treaty of Versailles confirms certain rights and interests of the United States which should be accepted. Regarding helpfulness toward other nations for the sake of peace and world welfare, the President clearly indicates that those portions of the Treaty of Versailles which do not entangle or commit the United States should be accepted in the compact to be made, and he announces his readiness to approve a resolution declaring a state of peace with the Central Powers, and his further readiness to proceed with the negotiations of compacts which shall restore satisfactory relationships with the Allies and with Germany.

Policy of "Self Interest"

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Praise for the frankness, sincerity and respect with which President Warren G. Harding in his message rejected the League of Nations is voiced by the "Razon" of this city. Mr. Harding's program is described as the practice of "shirt sleeve policies," but the newspaper sees only self-interest in the future international policy of the United States.

INTERVIEW ON THE RELATIVITY THEORY

Prof. Albert Einstein Explains His Discovery, and Also Talks on His Mission to United States in Aid of Zionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—It is not surprising that Prof. Albert Einstein, who has come to the United States to promote the cause of a Jewish university in Jerusalem, prefers to devote newspaper interviews to that subject rather than to his discovery of the theory of relativity. A glance at some of the so-called humor with



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson, New York

Prof. Albert Einstein

which many American newspapers presume to embellish the few things he has said of that theory here suggests one reason for this reluctance. And even a moment's stay in his apartments at the Hotel Commodore, where scores of Jews daily visit him and his associate, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, indicates that the university project as the chief purpose of his mission surrounds him with a mass of work.

The professor's reason for saying at once, when representatives of The Christian Science Monitor called on him this week, that he did not wish to discuss the theory at all, were thoroughly understood; and this understanding made his subsequent consent to answer at least a few questions about the theory seem all the more gracious.

Conception of Matter

The first question was this: "How does your theory affect our conceptions of the reality or unreality of matter?"

The question was repeated by the secretary in German, and the professor's reply came promptly. Throughout the interview two characteristics of the man were illustrated. His replies came without hesitation, and he seemed wholly oblivious to everything except the matter of the moment. His ideas were prepared to spring forth freely and clearly, and from the setting which called them forth he shut out all alien disturbances. He was wholly bound up in the interview, and yet curiously detached from it. Perhaps the only evidence of detachment was the frequency with which he gazed out into the gray light of the morning. This, of course, was not valid evidence, and yet the impression of detachment was there. And this in spite of his obvious concentration and aloofness from his surroundings. His right hand, resting on the back of the victor's chair, only moved from that position once or twice. His left knee remained crossed over his right throughout the interview, which stretched over about half an hour. At the beginning he faced his interviewers, thereafter turning only his head toward the secretary. Without the least hint of affectation, he had declined to use the only large upholstered arm-chair, sitting rather in an ordinary, straight-backed hotel chair, in the corner of the room farthest from the windows. Through them the gray day brought his kindly features into soft relief, and now and again a smile like a child's illuminated his face. Behind the little group, the business of telephone ringing and discussions between stenographers thrived at frequent intervals, and several times visitors burst into the small room unannounced. But only once did the professor seem to be conscious of any of this, and that was when he glanced up to smile a greeting to a friend.

So far as the philosophical conception of matter was concerned, the professor said that the theory of relativity did not change anything. There were beginnings toward making use of the theory to introduce or deduce new ideas about the structure and composition of matter, more especially regarding its elementary particles, electrons, or what might be called the nucleus of atoms. But these were only the very earliest beginnings, and the theory itself did not alter the philosophical or classical

conception of matter. For it concerned not matter itself, but time and space; or time and space, and not the contents of them.

New Basis for Thought

The professor was then asked if his theory did not give thinkers a new basis upon which to construct their conceptions of the cosmos.

To this the professor replied in the affirmative, in so far as the theory altered the conception of time and space, and in so far as any conception of the universe depended on the conception of time and space and other cosmic forces such as gravitation.

Then, it was asked, was not the theory a fundamental discovery which must change the whole theory of the universe?

To some extent, the professor replied, this was true. Until now time and space had been conceived as somewhat independent of matter, as an independent frame or form whose conception of matter.

But he thought that ownership of the land was not as important as density of the population. The secretary said that much of the land did belong to the Arabs, but there were wide stretches of crown lands which were not populated. There was plenty of unoccupied land which would prove fruitful if money was spent to cultivate it. Many of the Arab landlords did not live on their land and would be willing to sell; and many who objected to selling now were merely expecting prices to rise. But the Jews had never meant to dispossess the peasants of whatever land they had. And the professor thought that Palestine could hold at least 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 people; now there were only about 600,000.

His Mission Discussed

Asked to discuss his mission, Professor Einstein said that his reasons for taking the trouble to come this distance to arouse support for a Jewish university were threefold. The Jews needed a spiritual and intellectual center. To the building up of a Jewish state a Jewish university was essential. Colonization in Palestine would involve many problems which such a university could solve.

But to the Jew outside of Palestine the need for a university was as great. Jews from eastern Europe had flocked to central Europe in search of higher education, and most of them were denied it. Berlin was full of such Jews. And their problem could only be solved by a Jewish university.

The Jews as a nation felt the need for a spiritual, cultural, intellectual center. Every branch of teaching at the university would help the Jews, not only in Palestine and Europe, but everywhere. Through the university Jews could be taught their national history, character and contribution to the thought of the world. And so the university would help the Jews, in every part of the world, and he was seeking to obtain both moral and financial support for the university project.

Special Relationships

Until now, the professor added, there had been all sorts of physical relationships, but in addition and above these there had been certain special and superior relationships, with a kind of a priori significance, embracing all the others, and imposing themselves upon the whole physical realm. According to the theory of relativity, these special relationships were no longer of super-importance; their very existence was now conditional upon all the other physical relationships, and actually stood on the same level and basis with them, and not in a higher realm.

Next the professor was asked: "As, under this theory, our concepts of time and space change, and as new concepts become generally understood, are not our conceptions of the whole political, historical and social structure and record of man likely to change also?"

When the secretary repeated this question the professor smiled. The answer was, once again, the negative. The professor thought that the vital forces, social, political and historical, would not be affected by such purely intellectual revolutionary ideas. And here he asked that no more questions about the theory be put.

Status of Zionism

Turning to the professor's mission, he was asked whether Zionism as a world movement was not a thing of fundamental importance to world history.

The reply was that Zionism could not be considered as isolated from other national movements. It had always been in the world, but in this period of history it was taking a very important place. Zionism should not be considered merely as a cause, but also as an effect.

The remark of a Jewish leader in Jerusalem, that Jews think on a plane different from other people, that what constituted a nation is a type of thought, and that this is really what makes Zionism, was recalled by one to whom the remark had been made, and the professor was asked to discuss this phase of the subject.

He agreed to this conception of a nation and of the Jewish nation in particular. The Jews had many things in common which made them a nation; however, the national characteristics generally had been viewed differently in different periods of history. They had always been in the world, but they had been regarded as of differing values at different times.

In the present period national characteristics had come to the fore as of vital value to the world, yet this did not mean that this would always remain so.

Religious Movements

As an analogy, the professor referred to religion. The varying characteristics of differing religions at certain periods of history had filled a prominent place in the world's thought, but today they had so lost their force that nobody now thought that a great movement or war could arise out of religious differences.

This illustrated how what might be called moral values really varied in importance as historical periods passed. At present the various national characteristics (such as the characteristics of the Jewish race, which actually made them a nation, though dispersed throughout the world), were considered to be of great value to the world. Hence, much attention was being paid to them, and so far as Jews go, they were being expressed in Zionism. But this did not imply that in time all this might not change.

It was then recalled that many of the Arabs in Palestine say that they object to giving up their land to the Jews.

The professor at first said that he was incompetent to discuss this. But he thought that ownership of the land was not as important as density of the population. The secretary said that much of the land did belong to the Arabs, but there were wide stretches of crown lands which were not populated. There was plenty of unoccupied land which would prove fruitful if money was spent to cultivate it. Many of the Arab landlords did not live on their land and would be willing to sell; and many who objected to selling now were merely expecting prices to rise. But the Jews had never meant to dispossess the peasants of whatever land they had. And the professor thought that Palestine could hold at least 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 people; now there were only about 600,000.

Independent Attitude

Since the change of Administration, the relations between the Persian Government and the British representatives have improved. The Persian sense of independence as a nation has been satisfied by repudiation of the Anglo-Persian agreement, and the Cabinet in pursuing a course which displays friendliness toward Great Britain, but its intention is not to be tied down to acceptance of British advice in the administration. British officers and advisers are being asked for, and are returning to their posts, but the Persian Government holds itself at liberty to appoint advisers of other nationalities.

In accordance with this attitude, it has entered into relations with Moscow and now finds that at the moment when the British withdrawal is imminent, the Russian force at Reht is being increased. Thus a military problem arises which is the result of the balancing of rival forces in Persia—no uncommon phenomenon of the present period when a country was divided into spheres of influence.

Reform Measures

The Cabinet has recently made notable departures in the conduct of the Administration as compared with the previous government and has entered upon a social and agrarian reform campaign. An indication of the Cabinet's desire to deserve well of the Persian people is its abolition of the Ministry of Justice, a notoriously corrupt branch of the Administration, and the suppression of opium, of the sale of alcoholic liquors, and of gambling, and these drastic steps have brought much prestige to said Zia-ed-Din and his associates.

LAWS ASKED TO STOP FORD PAPER SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—A resolution proposing to bar from sale on the streets of this city Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent awaits action by the City Council on April 19. Councilman Simons, a Jew, introduced the measure as a result of articles in the Ford paper entitled "The International Jew." Representative Welch of Grand Rapids, himself a publisher, has introduced a bill in the Michigan Legislature aimed specifically at the articles in the Ford publication. The bill defines libel to be "the circulation of malicious defamations tending to impeach the honesty, virtue, integrity,

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO. MARKETS Fresh Boiled Lobsters Large Bunch Asparagus, 65¢ Arlington Breakfast Eggs, 52¢ OTHER STORES Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

GIFTS THAT LAST

Prices to suit all Purposes REAGAN, KIPP CO. JEWELERS 188 Tremont Street, Next to Keith's Theater, Boston, Mass.

SPokane, Washington

The Model Boot Shop 609 Riverside Avenue Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

AKRON, O.

The Shumaker Shoe Co. Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

By Rita Johnson Young

PERSIAN CABINET'S PROMISING START

Wholesome Reforms Have Been Initiated by New Government, Which Claims Complete Independence in Choosing Advisers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The situation in Persia that has prevailed since the coup d'état of February 21 and the formation of a Cabinet by Seyyid Zia-ed-Din, continues to be tranquil, and the government is making sincere efforts to remedy the chaos that has existed in the past, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters.

Reports made to the British Government reveal a more satisfactory state of affairs at Teheran, and the government is watching sympathetically the efforts of the new Persian Cabinet, according to recent ministerial announcement in the House of Commons. That there is little resistance to the present Persian régime is accounted for partly by the fact that no fewer than 200 of the most notable figures in Persian politics have been thrown into prison, including many former ministers. Among them are Prince Farman Fama, who was one time subsidized by the British Government, and Prince Firouze, once Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the view of the informant, the venality of Persian politicians may account for the imprisonment of the former, who is very wealthy, as Persians go, and who is thought to have done very well during the war period through the profits in watching sympathetically the efforts of the Province of Kermān by the British forces and the security that prevailed throughout his province.

Independent Attitude

Since the change of Administration, the relations between the Persian Government and the British representatives have improved. The Persian sense of independence as a nation has been satisfied by repudiation of the Anglo-Persian agreement, and the Cabinet in pursuing a course which displays friendliness toward Great Britain, but its intention is not to be tied down to acceptance of British advice in the administration. British officers and advisers are being asked for, and are returning to their posts, but the Persian Government holds itself at liberty to appoint advisers of other nationalities.

In accordance with this attitude, it has entered into relations with Moscow and now finds that at the moment when the British withdrawal is imminent, the Russian force at Reht is being increased. Thus a military problem arises which is the result of the balancing of rival forces in Persia—no uncommon phenomenon of the present period when a country was divided into spheres of influence.

Reform Measures

The Cabinet has recently made notable departures in the conduct of the Administration as compared with the previous government and has entered upon a social and agrarian reform campaign. An indication of the Cabinet's desire to deserve well of the Persian people is its abolition of the Ministry of Justice, a notoriously corrupt branch of the Administration, and the suppression of opium, of the sale of alcoholic liquors, and of gambling, and these drastic steps have brought much prestige to said Zia-ed-Din and his associates.

LAWS ASKED TO STOP FORD PAPER SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—A resolution proposing to bar from sale on the streets of this city Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent awaits action by the City Council on April 19. Councilman Simons, a Jew, introduced the measure as a result of articles in the Ford paper entitled "The International Jew." Representative Welch of Grand Rapids, himself a publisher, has introduced a bill in the Michigan Legislature aimed specifically at the articles in the Ford publication. The bill defines libel to be "the circulation of malicious defamations tending to impeach the honesty, virtue, integrity,

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO. MARKETS Fresh Boiled Lobsters Large Bunch Asparagus, 65¢ Arlington Breakfast Eggs, 52¢ OTHER STORES Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

GIFTS THAT LAST

Prices to suit all Purposes REAGAN, KIPP CO. JEWELERS 188 Tremont Street, Next to Keith's Theater, Boston, Mass.

SPokane, Washington

The Model Boot Shop 609 Riverside Avenue Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

AKRON, O.

The Shumaker Shoe Co. Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

By Rita Johnson Young

reputation, character or patriotism of any religious sect, thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt, ridicule or disgrace."

"This bill is designed to protect all religious sects," Representative Welch said. "It is specifically designed to put an end to defamations of the Jews by Henry Ford's paper."

Interference with the sale of the Ford paper on the streets of Toledo, Ohio, has been restrained through an order issued in the United States District Court. The injunction named several men arrested a week ago following a riot in the streets. Those arrested were charged with intimidating Ford agents.

Nebraska Bill Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state Senate yesterday killed a bill, strongly urged by Jewish residents of the State, in which it was proposed to define a general libel to be one intended to bring a race or nationality into disrepute and ridicule. It provided that a publisher could be reached in any country in the state where his paper circulated, no matter if printed outside the state.

DOMINICANS ASK FULL AUTONOMY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete liberation of the Dominican Republic from the military and political influence of the United States has been asked of President Harding in a petition presented at the White House by President Henriquez y Carvajal. The petition recites the history of the occupation by the United States forces, and states that the purpose of President Carvajal's mission is to "respectfully lay before your excellency the demand made by my people of the Government of the United States, that they be reinstated in the full exercise of their rightful sovereignty, of which they have been deprived since 1916, through the employment of the military forces of the United States without warrant of law in Santo Domingo by President Wilson's Administration."

It was recalled by President Carvajal that in the pursuit of the presidential campaign, President Harding had given assurances that, if elected, he would never use the authority vested in the Executive, "to carry out illegal interventions against the weak countries of the Caribbean."

PRESIDENT INDORSES PLAN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—President Harding has given his indorsement to the movement for the "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 11 to 16, with Sunday, April 17, to be known as "Humane Sunday." In a letter to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society, he says: "Responsive to your request I am very glad to record my indorsement and sympathy with this movement to secure more humane treatment to defenseless animal life. I know something of the good work that organizations such as your own have accomplished in this direction and hope their field of usefulness may be further extended."

NEW HONOR FOR MR. HARDING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Honorary presidency of the National United Americans, founded to conduct a nation-wide campaign for Americanization, was accepted yesterday by President Warren G. Harding. Charles M. Schwab is active president.

RELEASE OF VESSEL DEMANDED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Frederic J. Stimson, the American Ambassador, demanded yesterday that the Argentine Government take immediate steps to release the steamer Martha Washington from the boycott of the Port Workers Union.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The executive council has confirmed the appointment of Leslie P. Snow of Rochester, president of the Senate, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Judge Reuben E. Walker of Concord, retired.

HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION OPENS SATURDAY Mechanics Building BOSTON

Believed to be the First and Greatest Exhibition Entirely Devoted to the Home

THREE ORCHESTRAS D'AVINO'S FAMOUS BAND FIRST CORPS CADET BAND

CHORAL SINGING PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY ANGELUS GLEE CLUB MENDELSSOHN CHORISTERS APOLLO QUARTET AND OTHERS UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF CHESTER L. CAMPBELL

INDIANAPOLIS

Marott Shoe Shop Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts "A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store SOUTH BEND, IND.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Badger in England

It is always pleasant to watch the whirling of time bring bettering of conditions to the ill-used. The badger in England is an unforeseen beneficiary of modern high wages. It seems that it costs so much to dig him out of the burrow where he spends the day, that people began to consider whether he really deserved digging out, and found that the damage done by him is trifling.

Whether any one will be able to add this gentle creature to the number of his friends will depend on his zest for walking abroad at night, when the white mark on the badger's head will be the most visible feature of him. It is this white mark or badge which is supposed to have given the animal his name. If that is not the correct derivation, if he is not the creature with a badge, then apparently he can add another to his grievances, for he is in that case probably the "badger" just as the hunter is, who was once generally and is still in parts of the country called a badger.

Guests of the Press

The Montreal Press Club has leased a three-story modern brick and stone building in a central location as headquarters for the men and women news writers of the city. The club has the resources to pay a fairly heavy rental and to meet the costs of refurbishing the premises with a special view to the convenience of the members. Here, according to the announcement, the writers may meet each other socially, may do their writing, and especially may be in a position to offer hospitality to noted visitors to the city. The Montreal journalists, obviously, have discovered how to make interviewing pleasant for all concerned.

An Elevated Railroad for Cuba

Why anyone in Cuba wants an elevated railroad thrusting its steel props through the palm fronds and shrieking and rumbling is a puzzle to an inhabitant of a northern city, but one thing is clear from an item in a Havana newspaper. Controversy has begun long before the first rivet has been put to the lastest tom-tom beaters of the island to shama. The question now under discussion is, Shall state, province, and municipality share the expense of construction with the traction company. Strikes, legislative inquiries and franchise suits may follow.

A "Sand-Bow"

The unusual optical phenomenon of a rainbow produced by the sun shining not on rain-drops, but on particles of sand suspended in the air by wind, was witnessed over a part of the Great Salt Lake by some surveying parties.

The colors were very brilliant, and there was a secondary bow visible. The main bow was fully double the width of an ordinary rainbow. Only a segment of it was seen. The sand was calcic, consisting of calcareous spherules of fairly uniform size, ranging between the limits of No. 8 and No. 10 shot, which are polished and exhibit a pearly luster. It is pointed out that the production of the bow must have been due to reflection from the outer surfaces of the spherules, and cannot be explained on the rule of refraction and total reflection, generally applied in the explanation of the rainbow.

The Metamorphosis of a Pickax

Not so very long ago a curious discovery was made in one of the copper mines at El Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world, were abandoned for a long time on account of the insurrections in Cuba. In 1885 the coal supply was cut off by the insurgents, and consequently pumping the mines became impossible and they were soon filled with water. After the Spanish-American War the mines were bought by an American company, and preparations were made at once to pump out the water. In one of the shafts thus made accessible was found what once represented an iron pickax, as well as some crows; and the metal in these implements had, it was said, turned to copper. Extraordinarily as this may appear, it can be explained.

The water, filtering through the rock and the copper ore veins, dissolved some of the copper, the solution containing sulphate of copper. As soon as the sulphuric acid in this solu-

tion touched the iron, it dissolved that metal and deposited copper in its place, for sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper. In the process certain impurities which had existed in the iron were left behind undisturbed.

The wooden handle of the pickax was in good condition. The metal was porous and irregular in shape, but the general outline preserved the form of the pick, somewhat enlarged in size.

English as a World Tongue

All over the Orient English is coming increasingly into use as a medium of business. Merchants of Japan, China, India, Siam, Manila, and Vladivostok offer some of their wares, at least, with signs in English, as the merchants understand it. While they manage to convey their meaning to each other in the alien tongue they naturally make strange combinations of words when they attempt to blazon their English to the passer-by on placards or other forms of advertisement. Barber is a word that doesn't look just right to some Japanese, so their signs read "Bar Bar." In a Manhattan restaurant an English visitor found "All kinds of partly" on the bill of fare, "partly" being the proprietor's idea of a good description in English for a dish composed of meat and fish. Appropriate enough, however, as a name for a particularly flat variety of soda water was the merchant's designation: "Sada water." Perhaps it was after making a deliberate but unwelcome exploration of the English parts of speech that a Yokohama hatter evolved this announcement: "The Possible Cheapest Hats." Would not "partly," by the way, be a rather elegant improvement on the accidental word "hash"?

TEQUENDAMA FALLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. It is amazing how a fortuitous combination of precipitous rocks, of stream and verdure can so affect the spectator as to produce wonder, awe and veneration. Tequendama Falls has this power, through an unrivaled combination of various elements of nature, while each alone would produce nothing more than a mild interest.

Leaving the capital of Colombia we crossed the Sabana, or plain, on which the city is built, and entered a cañon through which flows the muddy Bogotá River. In the far distance a cloud hung over the valley and seemed to rise directly from it. The steep sides of the hills were covered with the vegetation of the temperate climes, for though only four degrees from the equator the Sabana of Bogotá is well above the steaming plains of the "tierra caliente," and although its inhabitants live on the banana, rice, and other tropical fruits, many of them have never even seen the trees or plants from which their chief foods come. Our road followed the course of the river, which now tumbled over massive and rounded boulders, now widened out into a more placid, but rapidly moving stream with a large volume for its width, which at times could not have been more than 30 feet. Almost without warning we found ourselves under the cloud which we had seen from the distance and facing the falls themselves from a lookout a few steps from the road. The brown water rushed through a narrow passage, with three square rocks standing out at the very point where it projected itself into space. There was no graceful curve at the falling point but rather a great energy forcing the water far out from the rocks, boiling and darting, changing the brown flood into a perfect cream color. A lacy panel of the most diaphanous crepe de chine. Four hundred feet below, seething mists enveloped the base of the fall and wisps of mist were every now and then eddied upward to join the cloud hovering above ready to receive them. The falls would suddenly disappear from view, we would feel the moisture against our faces and then the sun would again shine disclosing far, far below a rushing torrent, issuing from the mist and tumbling out of sight around a bend in the valley. A solid wall of igneous rock formed a perpendicular amphitheater of gloomy stone which threw the falls into vivid contrast. Above, on the steep sides of the hills, was riotous vegetation, and not a sign of human dwelling. Across the amphitheater and on the perpendicular rock wall was a half-effaced inscription bearing the name Humboldt, another reminder of the great energy of this explorer.

It looked as though the stream so far below our feet was almost perpendicularly under us, but stones thrown far out from the lookout all fell short on the slopes. A closer examination of the lower part of the amphitheater disclosed a most peculiar phenomenon. The vegetation was distinctly tropical. There were palms and tropical ferns and trees such as we had seen in the upper Magdalena. Above there was no such vegetation. Then I remembered the boast of the Colombian, which I had dismissed as pardonable exaggeration at the time—that the falls dropped from the temperate zone into the tropics. The contrast in vegetation could not better be expressed.

We turned back to gaze over the precipice from the falls themselves. We let ourselves down through a round water-worn gallery and emerged at the point where the water plunged. By lying flat one could watch the water falling directly below and disappearing in a smother of mist. Looking away from the water for a moment it seemed as though the palms and rocks far below moved up as though to receive the rushing water. The illusion could be repeated again and again. Suddenly the sun shone out and a perfect rainbow spanned the falls, the spray glistened and sparkled like diamonds.

EARLY PERSIAN FAIENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

The baking of clay, so as to produce an indestructible and tenacious material, was probably the result of chance. The savage perhaps observed that his calabash or gourd, used to boil his water in, was liable to be damaged by fire, and it required no very advanced state of intellectual attainment to smear the exterior of the vessel with clay, in order to protect it. As he found the surface of the clay was thereby rendered hard and impervious, his next step would naturally be to dispense with the calabash, and mold the clay into similar forms.

These two simple qualities of clay, its plastic nature, and its susceptibility to the action of fire, are the two elements which form the basis of the whole of the development of the potter's art. This development has taken many phases and decades of human activity to arrive at one of its highest achievements, that of luster faience.

Although the purpose of this article is to discuss the finest phase of luster ware, namely the Persian, it is impossible to consider it within the strict limits of that country. Chinese, Syrian, Damascus, and Rhodian earthenware will crowd in. The present political activities in Persia may do something to pave the way for the archeologist and open vast fields of research hitherto untouched.

Interest in the subject during the eighties naturally brought forth from the natives quantities of fragmentary, or more or less perfect vases, some of them doubtless from the sites of the forces that have added somewhat to the data of the subject. One difficulty, however, makes these discoveries of far less value than they might be. For some reason unknown the natives often insist on an inaccurate statement as to the place of origin of many of their finds, saying that a vase was



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.
Luster vase of the thirteenth century

found, say in Teheran, whereas its place of origin was Damascus or Rhodes, or indeed anywhere but Teheran. And so it comes about that progress in the knowledge of Near Eastern pottery is slow, and can only be relied upon by first hand investigation and inquiry on the spot. The British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum possess some magnificent examples, while the famous Godman collection, until recently in private hands, is unrivaled the world over.

As far back as 1855, the Burlington Fine Arts Club stimulated the study of this subject by exhibiting some very fine examples from that collection and others. Known Rhodian, Damascus, Persian, and Kutubian were shown giving facilities for comparison. These facilities now exist in a wider public in the Meyer collection at South Kensington.

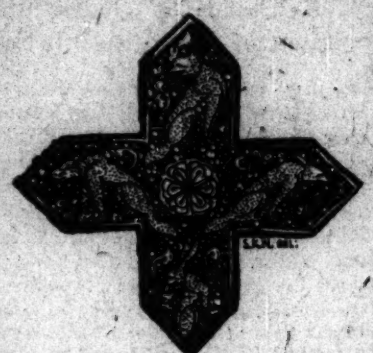
Early Appreciation

Appreciation of this pottery was keen in the Middle Ages. Venetian, Genoese, Pisan galleons brought home from Persia, Egypt, and Syria, not only spices and stuffs, but pottery, glass and metal. Horace Walpole admired and set a fashion in the eighteenth century for the admiration of pottery, but as is expected, that most held in esteem was soft paste porcelain, and the more virile, archaic works of art neglected. This porcelain, usually pointed to in the histories of pottery as characteristic of Persia, has a white glaze with ultramarine and sometimes pale green coloring; is somewhat feebly elegant, and belongs to the epoch of Shah Abbas (1585-1627), a monarch much devoted to the encouragement of the arts. He was the last of Persia's great kings, and the intervening space from the thirteenth century to his time was a most eventful one.

Most of the early art of Persia disappeared during the Tartar invasion (1235-1405). In the thirteenth century Persia was ruled by the conquering Turkish soldiers who became chiefs and princes, and it is to this fact that Persian art finds her sisterhood in Turkey. Little enough remains of this period, and the flowery descriptions of the presents from Haroun-al-Raschid to Charlemagne do not help us. But it is to the Archæological Institute, of which the paragon Herodotus writes, to 475 B.C. that we must go back, if we would see the great national ceramic achievement of Persia. This is the lion and archer frieze on the Royal Palace at Susa, happily saved from a desolate waste and housed at the British Museum. These friezes strike the keynote limiting the aims and scope of the practice and ideals of the succeeding generations of Persian potters. No vessels are contemporaneous with the friezes. One wonders at the technical difficulties over-

ties. Another remarkable specimen of earthenware forces itself on one's attention.

This is the huge Gas scepter found at El-Fostat, the old name for Cairo, and is the greatest known triumph in ancient luster ware. It belongs to Egypt, 1000 years earlier than the frieze at Susa. About 7 feet in height, it is inscribed with titles of Amen Hetep II. The method of manufacture is known. Eight or ten pieces were each made of a sandy core centering on a straw plant. These were engraved with the title, the headpiece separate and covered with the most exquisite range of ultramarine and green blues; the whole was then fired in a kiln capable of baking it without letting the glass burn, or become un-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.
A tile of the thirteenth century

equally heated. The secret of the luster, of course, is lost, which only serves to enhance the admiration of the observer as he gazes at this wonder of ancient luster ware in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

To get back to Persia, however. A big jump of 15 centuries must be made, from the time of Darius and the friezes at Susa, before a period of Persian pottery is to live with the same vigor, though different in technique and motives of design. This period is represented by the wall tiles from mosque and palace of the thirteenth century. The color of these is their glory. Deep cobalt blues, turquoise, pale greens, and rich reds. Almost every form of animal and vegetable life is to be found in their design, the principal being spiral treatment of branches from which spring leaves and on which perch birds. It is in this respect that the Persian artist is so distinct from his more orthodox Turkish brother, in that he does not consider it a heinous offense to portray animals or even the human form. Often were the tiles the means of telling a story so beloved by the Persians, and often were they used for historical illustration. At South Kensington there is a remarkable example of the Sassanian Dynasty representing an incident in the life of Bahram V. The subject is full of life and movement, the modeling perfect, the color superb, while the luster makes the whole full of dazzling romantic charm.

An Iridescent Beauty

Such stories gave a wealth of material to the artist and the potters who, like the MSS. illuminators, took advantage of them to splendid effect. Many bowls and dishes at South Kensington show this form of treatment also. Words fail to express the ever-changing iridescence, full of the light of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, which seems to give them a rare breath of fairy life.

The tiles carry the history of this art further back than the Hispano-Islamic or Italian pottery of the fifteenth century, for there is one dated 1217 A.D. There are, however, many earlier written records. One writer about 1040 says: "Every kind of faience is made at Mir (Fostat). It is so fine and diaphanous that the hand being applied to the exterior of a vase may be seen through its sides. The vessels made are bowls, cups, plates. The colors are analogous to those in the stuff called Bouglemoun, the tints varying according to the position from which the vase is regarded." Bouglemoun is a kind of shot silk. It is therefore clear that the Egyptians knew of luster before the eleventh century, and although there is no proof where it was invented, it is not likely to have been practiced by the Persians at this date.

It may be that luster was taken to Persia from Egypt. Byzantine artists worked in the service of the caliphs and so Persia and Egypt may have learned the secret from Constantinople. On the other hand many vases show Chinese influence and may have been the work of Chinese artists on Persian biscuit. One instance in the Godman collection is interesting as showing the undoubted Chinese artist incapable of writing Persian or Arabic. But in Persia during the thirteenth century education was not so wide as in China during the ninth, when all children high or low, rich and poor were taught writing and drawing. If the vase then is by a Chinese artist, he would be expected to write no other language but his own.

The tiles, about which more is known than of the vases, have helped in identifying the place of origin of those pots bearing similar designs and color, but the mystery of it all is the more delightful in that the objects of all this speculation are of exquisite beauty.

Reliable
Flower, Vegetable Seeds
Bulbs

Complete Spring Catalogue
mailed on application.

THOMAS J. GREY CO.,
THE SEEDSMAN,
16 South Market St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Agents for International Harvester Co.
and Chicago Plants

A CRANFORD ECHO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

There was no thought of comparing the village to "Cranford" until the captain suspended a sign from the limb of the oak shading his front porch. The letters on the trimly carved board read as follows: "Captain F. W. Dorsey," whether of the army or navy one was left to surmise for himself. That is, until the captain, himself, hove in sight.

Then, there was no mistaking his calling. He fairly radiated the brightness of the sea; the reflected glint of sun upon salt waters shone in his keen, blue eyes and the rolling swing of his stride bespoke the years of tramping the decks of ocean-going vessels. These would have been ample signs even had he not worn the wide blue trousers, the uniform coat and the cap of a sea captain.

And the reason Cranford came to mind with the advent of Captain Dorsey was because of Captain Brown's introduction in that classic village inhabited by a population of women. That was our village from 7 o'clock in the morning to approximately the same hour at night—for all the men in the town commuted to the city, leaving their women folk in absolute command of the place.

The bluff and hearty captain didn't discover this state of affairs until after he had bought the house on the hill side, remodeled it, erected a flagstaff in the front yard and hung his sign from the sweeping branch of the oak tree. His parrot, a gaudy green and yellow bird of lusty lungs, dangled in her gilt cage from the same limb.

It was "Polly" who introduced the captain to his next door neighbor by shrieking: "Abait there! I'm Captain Dorsey!"

The woman who had stepped without her kitchen door, glanced up in amazement, failed to see the parrot and stared directly into the sea-blue eyes of her new neighbor, who bowed, doffed his cap, and the smile which lit up his ruddy cheeks almost made the lady forgive this explosive introduction.

"How do you do, Captain Dorsey," said she, forcing a smile.

"Fresh as a salt breeze," screamed Polly, and then the lady did smile broadly.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," and that was all she said, but the captain understood and forthwith summoned Nancy, his wife, and more formal introductions were gone through with. "I shall bring my husband over to call some evening soon," said the neighboring lady.

"Aye, aye, and I wish you would. What's become of the men folk? I haven't set eyes on a man since I hove into this port," blustered Captain Dorsey.

"Why, my husband works in the city. I believe all the men commute, excepting the postmaster and the storekeeper," replied the lady.

"What ho! What am I going to do? No men to talk to. Tell me that, will you?" demanded the captain.

"Why, I am sure that we ladies shall be glad to have you talk to us, Captain Dorsey."

However, that didn't appeal strongly to the captain. But before many weeks had slipped by, he was driven to seek entertainment from the women of the village, for the postmaster was not congenial and the storekeeper didn't appreciate the captain's brand of nautical tales.

By degrees he got accustomed to stopping the ladies on the street and talking to them; he would lean over a picket fence and discuss the merits of pole beans over the dwarf variety, tell about the lilies of India and the roses of some Italian port, else give a description of the floating garden boats crowding a river in China.

The village was a veritable garden spot, and there wasn't a house but what boasted of its flower garden in front and a vegetable patch in the rear.

Even like the captain in "Cranford," there were some of the ladies of this village who looked askance upon Captain Dorsey, mainly because of his vocabulary and the booming volume of his conversational tones. But whenever there was an unruly rose vine to train, a choked stove pipe to remove, perchance the mending of a broken hinge on a door or any other chore which better became man's part to do, the captain was found to be gallant and willing. When a mother was called away, and she was concerned about the welfare of her children during her absence, Captain Dorsey was pleased to serve to amuse the youngsters. There are many original and exciting sea stories

LUMBER
All Kinds—
One Quality

Produced and distributed by
C. A. GOODYEAR
LUMBER CO.

McCORMICK BLDG.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

ERIE, PA.
Leader Shoe Co.
718 STATE ST.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

known by the children of this village which have never been collected between the covers of a book. Even the most critical of mothers soon learned that the captain had a way with children.

Which isn't admitting that the captain has been weaned entirely away from the society of the masculine element. Being an early riser and consequently to bed at a seasonable hour, he seldom has an opportunity to visit with the men of the village except of a Saturday afternoon and Sunday. It is then that he swaggers forth, his sea-man's roll more pronounced than ever, his blue eyes twinkling, and with never a thought of soft-pedaling his voice when he greets the men. He has a happy faculty of collecting a small group beneath the shade of a certain oak tree, and the tales of merriment which pour upward cause the ladies of the village to wonder which of the hearty captain's yarns has created such boisterous laughter.

Moishe Nadir

Moishe Nadir, whose real name is Isaac Reiss, is one of the younger East Side, New York, writers who have already six or more volumes to his credit. Though he knows English, he writes in Yiddish. He thinks in terms of the world. Despite the numerous faults to which journalism renders a prolific youth particularly susceptible, he has already performed one invaluable service to the letters of his literary ghetto, and for that he should receive the thanks even of those whom he has treated with more truth than tenderness. He has helped to acclimate the light tone in contemporary Yiddish writing. In a single sentence he has crystallized the errant intellectualism of the "new" schools, which are just as new east of Broadway as they are west, and the sentence holds good for Europe as well as for the United States! "Our very aimlessness is our goal."

The passing scene is his theme, whether it unfolds before him on the stage or on the street. If there is the faintest speck of detail to laugh at, he snags it. The first titter will arise from Moishe Nadir. He laughs so long and so heartily that he winds up by laughing at himself. And here he is the good Jew, running true to form. The self-laughter may be mockery, it may be irony, it may be an echo of a laughter that once rolled through the Hartz Mountains out of the throat of Heine, but it usually clears the atmosphere.

There is nothing long-winded about the fellow. This may be due, of course, to the fact that most of what he writes is for the newspapers, but then, there are many of his confreres who have not learned a similar brevity from their professional activities. He is fond of the curt paragraph that holds a sting in the final phrase. He is apt at catching the symbol beneath the outward event, another trait carried over by the Jews from their Oriental habitat. From the Russian element in his nature comes perhaps the intense aspiration toward an all-embracing liberty, or at least, the literary phase of it, if literary phases must be accounted for anywhere outside of the human personality itself.

Men like these make enemies and friends with their pen, and Mr. Reiss has plenty of both. One of his worst enemies, indeed, lurks right on the nub of his pen, the pen that cannot resist the temptation to jot down the first thought without listening to the second. But that is a foe who sits on all our pens and typewriter keys. What the Yiddish world would like from Moishe Nadir now is something of more solid substance and longer range. Clever and humorous as so much of his comment is, it must of necessity disappear with the ephemeral plays and books upon which it exercised itself.



MEN in the making
should form early the
habit of keen compar-
ison, of informing obser-
vation.

From comment of good
judges we have reason to
believe that the style,
character and worthiness
of our Students' Apparel
is decidedly unusual.

Come in if only to see
how really fine Clothes
depart from the common.

STUDENTS' SUITS

for ages 15 to 20
\$32 to \$42

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON

EMPIRE THEATER LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

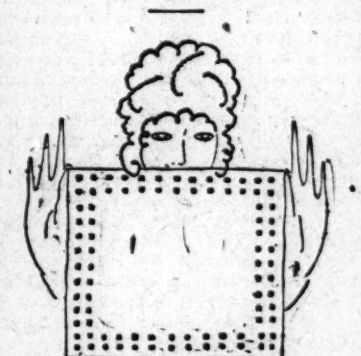
Every brick that falls in London carries its own fragment of romance and history. Now the Empire Theater in Leicester Square is to be sold by auction, and theatrical magnates and business men will compete with one another for possession. There will be rebuilding—that much is certain—but at present one cannot say whether another theater, a block of offices, or a big hotel will occupy an ancient and historic site.

Many vicissitudes have swept over that piece of land on the north side of Leicester Square since the erection of a large mansion which became the town house of the Earls of Allessbury and later of the Savile family. Here Thomas, third Earl of Allessbury, entertained Peter the Great, Tsar of Muscovy. Here Prince Eugene stayed during his visit to London. The house passed into the hands of the Savile family, in the Gordon Riots, which Dickens has so vividly described in "Barnaby Rudge," it was stripped of its valuable furniture, books, and pictures, which were burned by the rioters in the Square; and the iron rails were torn from the front of the house and used as weapons.

Of course Savile House was rebuilt, but it never regained its former splendor. It began a changeful career of creation and entertainment which has continued almost unbroken till this day. Here in the eastern wing, from 1806 to 1845, Miss Linwood exhibited her famous needlework pictures, copies of the finest specimens of English and foreign painting, "possessing all the correct drawing, just coloring and light and shade of the original." No less than 5000 guineas was refused for the chief work, a copy of Carlo Dolci's "Salvator Mundi," but alas! at the auction sale at the close of the exhibition, the whole lot did not realize more than 1000 guineas.

In the house where Miss Linwood had held away a large moving panorama of the Mississippi River was exhibited, and after that concerts, balls, and all kinds of shows were held there. Fire did its work on the building in 1865, and for many years it lay in ruins, until a new theater, the Empire, which is now to be sold, was erected. The present generation has a distinct remembrance of the battle there on behalf of clean living and good citizenship in which the much-maligned London County Council scored a signal victory.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



For many years the Wana-
maker Store has been known
for good linens.

Hundreds of housewives
come here season after season
and ask for "Crown Table
Linens"—a brand that we
have tried to make famous.

Many years ago we went to
Scotland and arranged to
have Crown linens made for
us; and the linens have been
coming to America ever since.

During the war our supply
was stopped to some extent.
Prices were high. But condi-
tions are gradually changing
again, and we're glad to say,
at this writing, that we now
have Crown linens to offer at
prices almost a third less than
they were a few months ago.

For instance—table cloths
are now \$8.75 to \$12.50.
Breakfast cloths are \$2.50 to
\$6.75. Napkins are \$8.50 to
\$10.50 the dozen. Damask by
the yard is \$2.75 to \$4.25.

Some day we may be able to
find better linens than Crown
linens; but until then we stand
firmly in back of these.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.
Frank W. Siebert
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

GERMAN SHARE IN REPAIRING FRANCE

French Labor Confederation Says Accord Has Been Reached With German Trade Unions in Restoring Northern Regions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Whatever may be the ultimate method of reparations, there is no doubt that a strong current of opinion is setting in favor of the method suggested in The Christian Science Monitor a long time ago and lately discussed again in France—namely, the method of direct German labor in the ravaged regions, with supplies of German material.

Various manifestations in favor of such a course have recently been made. Hitherto, for reasons which it is not easy to define, the French authorities have declined even to take into consideration suggestions of this sort. And yet most other schemes seem to break down. So long after the armistice the problem of reparations is not only unsolved, but is more complicated and seems farther from solution than ever. Meanwhile the actual needs of the ruined provinces are extremely great and, as some of the inhabitants say, they would "prefer to have a German roof over their heads rather than no roof at all."

Labor's Conference

The Confédération Générale du Travail which, in spite of the prosecution on the ground of illegal activities, remains an energetic body, has taken up this idea and organized a conference at Paris to prepare plans.

It is contended that if governments, whether at Paris or in Berlin, will not seriously study such schemes of reparations that it is for the working classes of the two countries to come to an understanding.

Much support is forthcoming from liberal-minded circles. There may, it is true, be grave objections, but these have undoubtedly been unduly exaggerated. In the Chamber the French, Mr. Briand, seemed the other day to dismiss entirely such a conception. He complained that German proposals on this point were vague. But surely, it is replied, they are no vaguer than any other proposals, whether emanating from allied or German sources. The German proposals offer at least a basis of discussion. But they have never been discussed.

Resentment of People

Then he spoke of the resentment of the population, who did not desire German workers in their midst. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that there would be comparatively little opposition and, indeed, that if proper steps were taken they would be welcomed.

Professor Aulard, writing in the "Ere Nouvelle," says that when so many chimerical plans have been taken for realities it is regrettable that one of the rare realities is treated as chimerical. In the Chamber, John Kennedy has made himself the eloquent champion of the scheme. Is it the population or is it not rather the contractor who refuses German cooperation? Mr. Kennedy, speaking in the very heart of the devastated provinces, was vigorously applauded.

At the Paris conference called by the Confédération Générale du Travail there were present representatives of the northern towns and of the eastern towns. There were delegates from various cooperative societies and a number of deputies. The confederation declares that it has come to an accord with the German trade unions and that the trade unions are ready to furnish every effort.

Recently an inquiry was made among the people who have lost their property by the delegates of the Syndicat International. Among the delegates was Mr. Oudot, secretary of the building trade federation of Germany.

Need of Reconstruction

At Amsterdam, there was a meeting of the bureau of the Syndicat International at which was present Mr. Jousiaux, the secretary of the French Confederation. There were also present Mr. Grossmann and Mr. Hue, vice-president of the Berlin Confederation of trade unions and secretary of the German Federation of Miners, respectively.

The bureau declared that it was convinced of the need of the reconstruction of the devastated regions. This is indispensable for the economic equilibrium of Europe and the establishment of a veritable peace. It cannot see the possibility of such reparations except by the cooperation of workers of all the interested countries. It is opposed to all military sanctions and believes that an accord is possible, that Germany will repair the damage. It proclaims that international solidarity will alone save the world. It fixed the date for a special conference of trade unionists of several countries at Amsterdam.

The German working-class delegates signed a manifesto in which they said: "In conformity with the reiterated assertions formulated by representatives of German trade unions, we express the opinion that the reparation at an early date of the damages caused by the war is the most imperative duty which falls upon the whole civilized world. In the first place it is the reconstruction of the devastated regions of the north of France and of Belgium which must be undertaken. The German trade unions have already often proclaimed that it is the duty of Germany to execute that reconstruction."

Workers in Accord

"The organizations of workers engaged in the building trades of both Germany and France put themselves in accord at Geneva on February 17,

1921, upon a resolution proposing to the governments of the two countries to create themselves an organization of labor and of production under proper control, which might assume the execution of reconstructive work. In framing that resolution regard was had to an organism already existing in Germany under the title of Social Guilds of Building (Soziale Baugewerkschaften) which is directed by a syndicate of building trades workers.

"There is no doubt that our German syndicates will exercise all their influence upon interested circles in order to obtain the most rapid solution of this problem."

It was Marcel Laurent, the co-secretary of the Confederation, who set forth the problem and the solution at the Paris meeting. There were also heard technicians and Mr. Jousiaux.

Mr. Laurent in an interview emphasized the fact that the reunion was representative of all the afflicted towns. "Since the armistice we have never ceased to envisage a policy of collaboration between France and Germany. It is the only policy, in our opinion, capable of giving rapid results."

"Even during the first months of 1919, before the Treaty was signed, we communicated to Mr. Clemenceau the results of negotiations that we had had with the representatives of the central syndicate of Germany, of which one of the members was also a member of the German Government."

Practical Proposals
"We were misunderstood. Since then, without being discouraged we have devoted much attention to the question. A little while ago as a result of an inquiry that we made in the ruined regions we acquired more strongly than ever the conviction that our proposals were the only practical proposals."

"According to us, however, it would be better to put aside all notion of state interference. The governments should only have some kind of power of control. The task should be left to organizations which will be formed grouping all categories of interested persons. To them should be left the full responsibility of reconstruction."

"Germany could not refuse to bring her contribution in material and in labor. We are certain that the soundest portion of the German people, the most influential, is ready to give a loyal collaboration. The German organizations would be financed by Germany."

"French interests, properly understood, demand that in the first place the ruins of the war should be restored. It cannot be made a purely financial problem. Only the German contribution in kind is capable of bringing about the resurrection of these provinces. We want to associate with our conception the populations themselves."

There can be no doubt about the immense importance of this manifestation of the working classes. This constructive criticism of the impotence that has hitherto marked governmental propositions is valuable in itself and may in spite of all opposition have considerable consequences. For the good of Europe, and indeed of the world in general, it is impossible to continue the former policy of sterile measures and coercion and conflict of interests. While it may be impossible to decide how much Germany shall pay and how she shall pay and to enforce that payment, it is easily possible to obtain cooperation in the reconstruction of the north and the east of France—a reconstruction which is a crying necessity and should have been the first care of the governments.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN RUSSIAN UNIFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Speaking in Edinburgh recently on the subject of Marshal Poch's attitude to Germany, Prof. J. Wilden-Hart said the east of France—a reconstruction which is a crying necessity and should have been the first care of the governments.

Professor Hart characterized Bolshevism as merely a German-made instrument for reducing Russia to such a state of debility and chaos, so that when the time was ripe Russia would be unable to resist the triumph of the German, who would be aided by the Russian people as deliverers from the intolerable Bolshevik yoke.

It was Field Marshal Poch's secret fear, he stated, that Germany, after obtaining economic and political control of Russia, would turn west and overthrow the whole of Europe within the next 10 or 15 years. To do so she hoped to utilize the teeming millions of the inexhaustible mineral supplies of Russia.

CHILEAN CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Members of the Chilean Cabinet have presented their resignations to President Arturo Alessandri as a result of rejection by the Senate, 15 to 10, of the government's proposal to appoint Luis Alvarado, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Chilean Minister to France. The President refused to accept the resignations of the ministers, asserting there was no political significance in the action of the Senate.

The President has called all diplomats who are members of the Opposition to resign their posts. This order includes Chilean representatives to America, Spain, the Vatican, Holland, Portugal, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba. Antonio Huneeus and Manuel Rivas, Chilean delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, have resigned because Augustin Edwards, Chilean Minister to Great Britain, has been appointed chairman of the Chilean delegation to the Assembly. The government has called its refusal to accept their resignations.

FUTURE OF POLITICS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Obstacle to Progress in Past, Says General Smuts, Was Division Between Dutch and English Which Is Now Disappearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEKPOORT, Transvaal.—In referring to the political situation in South Africa, General Smuts in a recent address at Hekpoort said it took time to show what the effects of early occurrences were, but he asserted that the first Union election, when the party achieved a surprising victory, was one of the great determining factors of the policy of South Africa. Recently another election had been held, and he would not be surprised if this election, also so signally won by the South African Party, would not be regarded as one of the greatest significance to South Africa.

"Why," asked the general, "seeing that we have already this great and absolute majority, do we wait still another year before we are able to explain this question he reviewed the history of South Africa. In the past, he said, he had always relied on the faith of the Krugersdorp burghers, and he personally would regard it as a bitter defeat if the South African Party candidate was not returned at the poll. For that reason he had come personally and specially, in spite of the heavy work he had on hand, to make this personal appeal. Speaking with some feeling, General Smuts said that, although he realized that he did not possess the confidence of many of the Dutch-speaking people, as General Botha had, he could honestly say that the policy he had followed at present was the same policy handed down to him by his old leader.

Strife Retards Progress
The Premier then carefully explained the meaning of the Unionist decision to sink their party and throw in their lot with the South African Party. A certain measure of suspicion had been awakened among the members of the Dutch-speaking population by this action. "Would General Botha," they asked, "have followed the same policy if he had not now accepted? 'Yes,' he replied emphatically, and went on to tell how General Botha had suggested this very policy to him at Paris, and although then he (General Smuts) had offered certain objections, he had gone to work carefully since to endeavor to bring peace to the country.

The country had been kept back by strife for so many years that he felt how much people longed for peace, and therefore he had started every effort to make possible their desire. The Nationalists, in his opinion, had embarked on a dangerous policy. He described the details of the Nationalist deputations to Europe, and said that as reasonable men they must realize that by sweet talk and prayers nothing could be achieved. They had to find another policy. That was the policy he and his successors were now pursuing. He referred to the opinions which had been expressed by his enemies—some of them honestly—that he was an English jingo and imperialist.

Self-Determination Gained

Pointing to the well-known ridge which looked over the scene of the meeting, General Smuts said that from the day of the battle of Nooitgedacht he had not altered his ideals in regard to independence. The path of secession was impossible. It was not a question of ideals. He adhered to his ideals, but the question was what path they were going to follow. He had answered many questions during the election as to how it was possible to achieve independence within the British Empire by replying that just as England was independent inside the British Empire, so South Africa could be independent. Another way had been opened to small nations. That was due to the development and changes which had been brought about by the great war. Empires and states had ceased to exist in the world but the British Empire (if it was an empire) had emerged in a far different form from what it was before the war. South Africa had gone into the war as a subject portion of the British Empire, but at the conclusion of the war they had achieved equality. They were subject no longer. South Africa had achieved its right of self-determination.

"Talk of independence, talk of liberty," said General Smuts, "there lies the way. Not only have I asserted the facts of this change, but the Nationalist leaders have acknowledged them. You received your status at Paris, and you accepted it at the general election. That is the new contract we have drawn up, and we will stand by the future of South Africa," he continued. It was full of possibilities. It was a marvelous thing how a struggling and defeated people had come to be given this glorious opportunity without bloodshed.

Differences Passing

He had felt that this would happen, but how it would happen no one could have foretold, and he accepted it as a plain duty to watch and guard over this new status which they had received. The differences among the Dutch-speaking people were passing ones, and rested on personal grounds. The real, the heavy obstacle, had been the division between the Dutch and the English. Now that this obstacle was steadily vanishing the sun was beginning to shine.

The Nationalists, he said, would in time come to see this, and in spite of the present difficulties a new era

would open up before them. He did not, however, wish to minimize their present troubles. The consequences of the economic situation in Europe were felt by them in South Africa, and no doubt they were in for a hard time, but he was optimistic. South Africa had shown that she was going forward. It would be a bitter experience to him if the day arrived when he was forced to admit that he had gone too far in advance for his countrymen to follow.

FEATURES OF THE PERMANENT COURT

Knotty Point Was the Manner of Election of Judges for Court of International Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—One of the most important considerations in connection with the setting up of the Permanent Court of International Justice in connection with the League of Nations was the manner of election of the judges. The questions arose: Were the great powers to reserve to themselves, as they had proposed to do at the time of the second Peace Congress in 1907, the privilege of appointing the majority, or should the small states, being the most numerous, be able to impose their will and set up a court composed of their representatives? The problem was one which needed handling with the utmost delicacy. Complete impartiality had to be attained; the small must not be at the mercy of the great, and yet to set aside the great was to court failure at the outset.

After long deliberations the Council and Assembly of the League, with the help of specialists, have arrived at a solution which would seem to reconcile all demands and guarantee the rights of every nation. The judges are to be chosen as follows: The lists of candidates will not be drawn up by the governments but by the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague. Thus political nominations will be avoided. Each national group of the Hague Court will nominate a maximum of four candidates of whom two may only be of its own nationality. Before making these nominations each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Composition of Court

The nomination of incompetent persons from interested motives of any kind whatever is thus completely eliminated from the new institution. According to Article 2 of the statute, these independent judges are to be elected, "regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law." The court will thus be composed of prominent jurists, principally professional judges or lawyers, all of them chosen by the group of the Court of Arbitration.

The court will consist of 15 members: 11 judges and four deputy judges. The Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations will proceed, independently of one another to elect the judges, then the deputy judges, and only those who have the majority of votes in both will be elected. Thus there will be three sittings; first that of the arbitration groups, assisted by their highest courts of justice and legal faculties, and second and third the Council and General Assembly of the League, and it is only by this triple consent that a jurist can become a judge of the international court. At every election the electors have to bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

Limitations of Judges

Elected for nine years, the judges are eligible for reelection. They may not exercise any political or administrative function, nor act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case of an international nature, and no member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken an active part as agent, counsel or advocate for one of the contesting parties, or as a member of a national or international court or of a commission of inquiry or in any other capacity.

All this is very far removed from the system of arbitration in which each of the interested parties nominates an arbitrator for each particular case. The choosing in advance, before any case arises, of permanent, independent, professional judges marks a decided step in advance. In order that the court may sit, at least nine members must be present, which is a further guarantee for the states concerned. A special chamber of five judges will deal with Labor cases and will be assisted by four technical assessors. Another chamber, formed in exactly the same way, will deal with cases relating to transit and communications. Finally, with a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the court will form annually a chamber composed of three judges who, at the request of the contesting parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. Such, in general outline, is the organization of the court.

C. H. ALDEN CO.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S BOYS' FINE SHOES
Standardizing in the shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit at Moderate Prices.
ANNISTON, ALA.

BUILDING GUILDS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

Authority Says Enthusiasm and Loyalty of Workmen Are Remarkable—Provision Is Made for Full-Time Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The academic discussions of the past few years on the application of the guild idea to industry have either failed to convince, or produced frank hostility in the majority of Britishers. Will their judgments be revised in the light of actual fact? While the older exponents of the idea have been content to fight open hostility with words, and meet cold indifference with the equally cold logic of their theories, a few of the younger disciples have been busily converting the idea into action.

The London Guild of Builders was formed last year, it will be remembered, and signed contracts for the erection of houses in various parts of London and its suburbs. The first of these contracts was for 400 houses at Walthamstow and the work was commenced in December last. Now some two months later, over 50 houses are in various stages of completion and the work is proceeding rapidly. The first block of houses will be ready shortly, or say, 13 weeks from the date of starting. As there is no dearth of materials, with the prospect of more suitable building weather, it is anticipated that the whole contract will be completed in record time.

Workmen Enthusiasm

How far, it may be asked, is this the result of the application of guild ideas? The works manager on the Walthamstow scheme, who, of course, is a guildsmen, says that he has the most enthusiastic set of workmen within his experience. Their loyalty is one of the finest things he has known. Possibly this is but the inheritance of a new idea, but it will be remembered that one of the aims of the guild is the provision for full-time employment. If, through no fault of the workman, materials run short, or if the weather causes a temporary break in his work, his wages are secure. This removes at once one of the greatest causes of sickness, and the more deliberate restriction of output.

The removal of the fear of slack time and unemployment, however, great as its effect is on the efforts of the men, is only a negative reform. Some more positive spur to endeavor is needed, and this the guild professes to supply. The prosperity of the worker is bound up in the prosperity of the guild, which builds at cost of labor and materials plus 5 per cent administration. Whether or not the guild obtains further contracts depends for one thing on the cost of its labor, and it is therefore to the direct advantage of the individual guildsmen to keep down the cost of this item in the guild's bill.

Incentive to Save

The same policy applies in the matter of wastage of material. Where every workman on a large building works has no immediate interest in saving material, the total annual wastage is very considerable. The guildsmen worker has a direct incentive to save wood and bricks wherever possible in order that his guild may get the credit for low building cost. These doctrines have already been tested at Walthamstow by the London Guild, and the men actually engaged say enthusiastically that they have worked with complete success. Men give up more highly paid jobs to work where their wages are guaranteed, and where they are given some direct interest in the successful completion of the contract.

In order that they may be independent of outside supplies, the guild has built and equipped with machinery sheds in which they can produce their own joinery. This is another source of encouragement to the true craftsman, who loves to work with material the origin of which he knows rather than with material which may have been produced under unsatisfactory labor conditions elsewhere. Apart from this, of course, there are innumerable advantages in having the joinery under immediate control.

Whether this measure of success will be completed in the final result of this experiment remains to be seen. But already enough has been accomplished to give pause to those who have judged the guild idea hastily, and to provide further food for thought for those who still preserve an open mind on the subject. But these effects can be traced in recent discussions on the guild policy in industry.

UNREST AMONG THE NATIVES OF SAMOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Rev. J. Wilberforce Sibree is visiting Sydney after 23 years' experience in Samoa under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. Unrest, he says, has existed among both the

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Outlet Company

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

NORWEGIANS APPLY ARBITRATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Last summer a general strike threatened to break out in Norway. The claims of the workmen were, in the first instance, an increase of wages and a share in the management of the concerns. As is known, Norway has a temporary arbitration law, according to which the government may forbid stoppage of work in the case of conflicts, which would be detrimental to society, and could direct that the issue should be decided by an arbitration tribunal. This was done, and according to the decisions of the tribunal the laborers were granted a supplemental pay, in some cases amounting to 35 per cent. It was generally believed that the level of wages was now so high as to easily become a danger to the Norwegian industries. This prophecy is now being fulfilled.

The rates of wages settled by the arbitration decisions, which do not come to an end till the spring of 1922, are supposed to contribute greatly to the present extreme state of the industries. During the first half of 1920 the level of the wages was unchanged, no advancement being granted. The arbitration law, however, was then passed, and an increase followed. For a whole year it amounted to 140,000,000 kroner. In addition to this the extended holidays cost about 56,000,000 kroner, that is, the whole additional expenditure amounted to 196,000,000 kroner a year, which according to the usual rates of interest corresponded to a capital of 3,000,000,000 kroner.

The importance of the arbitration decisions will be seen when this figure is compared to 11,800,000,000 kroner, the national wealth of Norway in 1919.

The daily expense to Norwegian employers for wages is estimated to be 1,800,000 kroner, and the value of the production to be 2,400,000 kroner. The arbitration decisions are supposed to cost the employers about 80,000,000 kroner. Even a general strike of 33 days might have taken place without any loss to them. The capital of the workmen's association amounts to about 7,000,000 kroner, and the cash balance probably to about 4,500,000 kroner. With an allowance of 15 kroner a week to the men on strike, the money would have sufficed for 21 days.

SIR PERCY SCOTT AND THE BATTLESHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Admiral Sir Percy Scott spoke briefly recently at a luncheon in connection with the London "Travelogue" picture describing the great flight of Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith from England to Australia. The special matinee, at which the two aviators had a fine reception, was attended by members of the Overseas Club.

The Admiral said that we were too conservative in this country and would not recognize anything that was new. Recognition of aviation was forced on us by the war, but the trouble was that today we were neglecting further investigation. The navy was loath to recognize the importance of the aeroplane as regarding naval warfare. "It is because," added Sir Percy amid laughter, "that the navy as a whole is anxious to build battleships."

"I have said something about battleships in the papers and I have only asked simple questions—what is the use of the battleship and whether they will tell me what rôle the battleship is going to play, if we were at war with France, or a power in the Mediterranean, or with Japan. Well, in the last war what did our battleships do to send them as far away from the Germans as possible. I suppose, for instance, that if we went to war with France, we should send them to Iceland!"

AERIAL SERVICE FOR ALEPPO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—An aerial postal service between Aleppo and Alexandria has now been established. Further development in the use of aeroplanes for transporting mail is shortly expected.

A
MOTOR RIDE
AND
KRAFT
CHEESE
IN TINS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Outlet Company
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

"Say it with Flowers"
From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

WHY BRITISH AIR LINES DO NOT PAY

Post-War Aeroplanes Designed for Economical Flying Not Being Used and Types Employed Are Too Expensive to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—But for the hard indisputable facts, it would seem like a nightmare of sensational journalism, or an attempt to charge some inevitable snag in the whole aircraft proposition to human blundering. The facts, however, are these:

1. Post-war aeroplanes designed for economical cargo-carrying, victorious in last year's Air Ministry Competition, and of proved reliability, are not used by British air transport firms; the machines that have been used are being used are old types that cannot possibly make a profit on a commercial air service.

2. Subsidies recommended over a year ago on the ground of urgency have only just been offered.

3. The French have had subsidies for over 15 months, and these subsidies have enabled them to outbid British competition in the southeast and the northeast of Europe, and have at length enabled them to cut rates on the London-Paris route that British firms have been forced to retire.

4. The Air Ministry Competition was successful in proving the excellence of certain types of aeroplanes, and was especially valuable in demonstrating the importance of certain special features; but no orders followed, and these commercially economical machines have not been manufactured even in small batches.

Cost of War Machines

At the recent Air Congress the chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors gave particulars of establishment and operational costs that put the matter beyond dispute. But the question naturally arises, what has the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, as a body, done to remedy the situation here outlined, and what has the civil aviation department of the Air Ministry been doing?

Briefly, the answer is that air transport naturally fell to the few people who were in the industry before and during the war, and that the government had to dispose of an immense quantity of war-time aeroplanes, engines and parts, thus flooding the market to the detriment of newer goods. A somewhat similar state of affairs has been seen in the United States of America; although that country has not been faced by the urgent competition of adjacent and aerodynamically very vigorous countries.

Cooperation Lacking

Even if capital had desired to enter the field and deal with air transport thoroughly it would have been kept at arm's length by the established aircraft firms; for it was assumed they had the necessary expert knowledge, that their interests were at stake, and that at any rate the amount of business to be done was small.

That the Society of British Aircraft Constructors did not work in cooperation and contrive something, as a body, that would have been beyond the powers of any individual firm was due to internal dissensions. Efforts were, indeed, made to form a group, but these efforts failed. The Post Office would have been, and still is, willing to come to an arrangement if the scheme be a really good one and the guarantee of security acceptable; but dissensions in the industry have up to the present made anything of this nature impossible.

The subsidies offered to British air lines operating on the London-Paris route are of no use at all against the more shrewdly formulated French subsidies; and the latter have had more than a year's start. But there never was, and there is not now any compelling reason for British subsidies. A guaranteed daily load of mail and express goods would do all that is needed; and this, moreover, not given as a mere stimulant, or as exceptional terms, but strictly as a matter of business and involving no loss to any department and entailing no extra charge to the public.

Lesson Not Learned

Unfortunately, the lesson has not been learned. Capital and the commercial man are still to be convinced that air transportation is a commercial proposition. It is only too likely that other attempts to form British air lines will repeat the same old mistakes. For example, there is still in the running a type of two-engine aeroplane which, in the light of the Air Ministry Competition, cannot be regarded as satisfactorily powered for a two-engine machine in which the engines drive separate propellers. This, admittedly, was throwing new light on the subject; for aeroplanes experts live and learn.

The point is, for reasons already explained by the aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in these columns, unless machines of this kind have a big proportion of power to gross load they are apt, in the event of one engine failing, to lose perfect controllability. Only one machine in that competition passed the tests designed to illustrate this point; and it carried only 11½ pounds to the horsepower. A machine laden 18½ pounds to the horsepower failed in many respects; yet there remains in use more than one type having no better power-load ratio.

The fact is, either these people do not know, or else they are forced by circumstances to make a bad choice. It should, by the way, be understood that the relation of load to power means a very different thing in the case of such machines than in single-engine craft, and from one point of

THE SCHOOLS OF SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
The gray stone schools set down here and there over the valleys and mountain sides of Slovakia often produce an effect of beauty through the very simplicity and strength of their construction.

During the last summer that the schools lay idle was occupied one which stood by a river, halfway between the two largest villages in the district. The big schoolroom, with its long row of windows down the length of one wall, made a most delightful sitting

room, when we had furnished its spaciousness with two or three tables, two wicker chairs, and a small desk. The schoolmistress, a young woman of pleasant countenance, carried our dinner service of gay peasant china. We used as bedrooms the two chambers on the other side of the building meant for the living quarters of the schoolmaster and his family. Over the tiny kitchen was a little loft to which our cook ascended cheerfully every night, when she had at last realized our curious prejudice against her plan of sleeping with her geese on a straw mattress in the kitchen. The company of her geese was the condition under which she entered our service. Normally they represented her sole income for the year, and she would not leave them for an hour—not even to attend the Sunday morning devotions and subsequent fair. And that was the greatest self-denial she could conceive.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN A QUIET ONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin this year. While it was kept as a general holiday there were no processions of any kind as in previous years. Military bands marched through the town in the morning, but there was no display whatsoever on the part of the Irish people. The shamrock was much in evidence, and even some of the "Black and Tans" sported the national emblem.

The "Companions of St. Patrick" held their annual dinner, when Sir John Irwin, J. P., took the chair in the absence of the President, the Earl of Granard. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but wrote saying that he joined with all the members in the "spirit of loving devotion to the welfare of their native land," and a "passionate desire for a speedy and honorable deliverance from the troubles and tragedies which are distressing with tears and bloodshed the fair face of our land." The Earl of Granard, writing from California, expressed the hope that before next St. Patrick's Day some settlement might be reached in Ireland when they might look forward to an era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Sir John Ross, an eminent Irish judge and a pronounced Unionist, in the course of a short speech said they met under depressing circumstances, but they were not to be pessimistic. They should imitate St. Patrick's courage. Peace would come to Ireland sooner perhaps than they expected. He believed that if a truce were proclaimed, even for a week, hostilities would never be reopened. Indiscriminate force would never prevail, but if people had time to think, and draw together, the end of the present awful state of affairs would soon come. He had come from the north, he said, but he had lived for 40 years in the south and he could not remember one act of unkindness done him by a southerner. Were the follies of today, asked the judge, to be weighed against the kindness of 40 years? Surely not. Though the land was at present darkened with sorrow, the sun would shine again upon a united and happy people.

Sir John Irwin announced that it had been decided by the companions to send a message to Mr. Lloyd George from the meeting, asking him to make a definite, generous and open offer to the Irish people for peace, affirming their belief that such an offer would be generously responded to.

PRIVATE FREIGHT TRAINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Operation of so-called private freight trains in Mexico is helping to alleviate railroad conditions there, according to H. T. Oliver, president of the Oliver American Trading Company of this city. "An important development in the railroad situation there which will go far to relieve freight congestion," said Mr. Oliver yesterday, "is the sale to us of 65 locomotives for use over the lines of the National Railways in connection with the operation of private freight trains."

"In addition to these 65 locomotives we also have leased 20 from American railroads."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Spring Sale of Linens and Domestics

For this great value-giving yearly event we have scoured the markets and have taken advantage of every unpriced offering on standard merchandise.

A timely sale for women who are concerned with the problem of supplying linens and domestics for summer needs.

THE SCHOOLS OF SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The gray stone schools set down here and there over the valleys and mountain sides of Slovakia often produce an effect of beauty through the very simplicity and strength of their construction.

During the last summer that the schools lay idle was occupied one which stood by a river, halfway between the two largest villages in the district. The big schoolroom, with its long row of windows down the length of one wall, made a most delightful sitting

room, when we had furnished its spaciousness with two or three tables, two wicker chairs, and a small desk. The schoolmistress, a young woman of pleasant countenance, carried our dinner service of gay peasant china. We used as bedrooms the two chambers on the other side of the building meant for the living quarters of the schoolmaster and his family. Over the tiny kitchen was a little loft to which our cook ascended cheerfully every night, when she had at last realized our curious prejudice against her plan of sleeping with her geese on a straw mattress in the kitchen. The company of her geese was the condition under which she entered our service. Normally they represented her sole income for the year, and she would not leave them for an hour—not even to attend the Sunday morning devotions and subsequent fair. And that was the greatest self-denial she could conceive.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN A QUIET ONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin this year. While it was kept as a general holiday there were no processions of any kind as in previous years. Military bands marched through the town in the morning, but there was no display whatsoever on the part of the Irish people. The shamrock was much in evidence, and even some of the "Black and Tans" sported the national emblem.

The "Companions of St. Patrick" held their annual dinner, when Sir John Irwin, J. P., took the chair in the absence of the President, the Earl of Granard. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but wrote saying that he joined with all the members in the "spirit of loving devotion to the welfare of their native land," and a "passionate desire for a speedy and honorable deliverance from the troubles and tragedies which are distressing with tears and bloodshed the fair face of our land." The Earl of Granard, writing from California, expressed the hope that before next St. Patrick's Day some settlement might be reached in Ireland when they might look forward to an era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Sir John Ross, an eminent Irish judge and a pronounced Unionist, in the course of a short speech said they met under depressing circumstances, but they were not to be pessimistic. They should imitate St. Patrick's courage. Peace would come to Ireland sooner perhaps than they expected. He believed that if a truce were proclaimed, even for a week, hostilities would never be reopened. Indiscriminate force would never prevail, but if people had time to think, and draw together, the end of the present awful state of affairs would soon come. He had come from the north, he said, but he had lived for 40 years in the south and he could not remember one act of unkindness done him by a southerner. Were the follies of today, asked the judge, to be weighed against the kindness of 40 years? Surely not. Though the land was at present darkened with sorrow, the sun would shine again upon a united and happy people.

Sir John Irwin announced that it had been decided by the companions to send a message to Mr. Lloyd George from the meeting, asking him to make a definite, generous and open offer to the Irish people for peace, affirming their belief that such an offer would be generously responded to.

PRIVATE FREIGHT TRAINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Operation of so-called private freight trains in Mexico is helping to alleviate railroad conditions there, according to H. T. Oliver, president of the Oliver American Trading Company of this city. "An important development in the railroad situation there which will go far to relieve freight congestion," said Mr. Oliver yesterday, "is the sale to us of 65 locomotives for use over the lines of the National Railways in connection with the operation of private freight trains."

"In addition to these 65 locomotives we also have leased 20 from American railroads."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Spring Sale of Linens and Domestics

For this great value-giving yearly event we have scoured the markets and have taken advantage of every unpriced offering on standard merchandise.

A timely sale for women who are concerned with the problem of supplying linens and domestics for summer needs.

THE SCHOOLS OF SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The gray stone schools set down here and there over the valleys and mountain sides of Slovakia often produce an effect of beauty through the very simplicity and strength of their construction.

During the last summer that the schools lay idle was occupied one which stood by a river, halfway between the two largest villages in the district. The big schoolroom, with its long row of windows down the length of one wall, made a most delightful sitting

room, when we had furnished its spaciousness with two or three tables, two wicker chairs, and a small desk. The schoolmistress, a young woman of pleasant countenance, carried our dinner service of gay peasant china. We used as bedrooms the two chambers on the other side of the building meant for the living quarters of the schoolmaster and his family. Over the tiny kitchen was a little loft to which our cook ascended cheerfully every night, when she had at last realized our curious prejudice against her plan of sleeping with her geese on a straw mattress in the kitchen. The company of her geese was the condition under which she entered our service. Normally they represented her sole income for the year, and she would not leave them for an hour—not even to attend the Sunday morning devotions and subsequent fair. And that was the greatest self-denial she could conceive.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN A QUIET ONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin this year. While it was kept as a general holiday there were no processions of any kind as in previous years. Military bands marched through the town in the morning, but there was no display whatsoever on the part of the Irish people. The shamrock was much in evidence, and even some of the "Black and Tans" sported the national emblem.

The "Companions of St. Patrick" held their annual dinner, when Sir John Irwin, J. P., took the chair in the absence of the President, the Earl of Granard. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but wrote saying that he joined with all the members in the "spirit of loving devotion to the welfare of their native land," and a "passionate desire for a speedy and honorable deliverance from the troubles and tragedies which are distressing with tears and bloodshed the fair face of our land." The Earl of Granard, writing from California, expressed the hope that before next St. Patrick's Day some settlement might be reached in Ireland when they might look forward to an era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Sir John Ross, an eminent Irish judge and a pronounced Unionist, in the course of a short speech said they met under depressing circumstances, but they were not to be pessimistic. They should imitate St. Patrick's courage. Peace would come to Ireland sooner perhaps than they expected. He believed that if a truce were proclaimed, even for a week, hostilities would never be reopened. Indiscriminate force would never prevail, but if people had time to think, and draw together, the end of the present awful state of affairs would soon come. He had come from the north, he said, but he had lived for 40 years in the south and he could not remember one act of unkindness done him by a southerner. Were the follies of today, asked the judge, to be weighed against the kindness of 40 years? Surely not. Though the land was at present darkened with sorrow, the sun would shine again upon a united and happy people.

Sir John Irwin announced that it had been decided by the companions to send a message to Mr. Lloyd George from the meeting, asking him to make a definite, generous and open offer to the Irish people for peace, affirming their belief that such an offer would be generously responded to.

PRIVATE FREIGHT TRAINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Operation of so-called private freight trains in Mexico is helping to alleviate railroad conditions there, according to H. T. Oliver, president of the Oliver American Trading Company of this city. "An important development in the railroad situation there which will go far to relieve freight congestion," said Mr. Oliver yesterday, "is the sale to us of 65 locomotives for use over the lines of the National Railways in connection with the operation of private freight trains."

"In addition to these 65 locomotives we also have leased 20 from American railroads."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Spring Sale of Linens and Domestics

For this great value-giving yearly event we have scoured the markets and have taken advantage of every unpriced offering on standard merchandise.

A timely sale for women who are concerned with the problem of supplying linens and domestics for summer needs.

THE SCHOOLS OF SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The gray stone schools set down here and there over the valleys and mountain sides of Slovakia often produce an effect of beauty through the very simplicity and strength of their construction.

During the last summer that the schools lay idle was occupied one which stood by a river, halfway between the two largest villages in the district. The big schoolroom, with its long row of windows down the length of one wall, made a most delightful sitting

room, when we had furnished its spaciousness with two or three tables, two wicker chairs, and a small desk. The schoolmistress, a young woman of pleasant countenance, carried our dinner service of gay peasant china. We used as bedrooms the two chambers on the other side of the building meant for the living quarters of the schoolmaster and his family. Over the tiny kitchen was a little loft to which our cook ascended cheerfully every night, when she had at last realized our curious prejudice against her plan of sleeping with her geese on a straw mattress in the kitchen. The company of her geese was the condition under which she entered our service. Normally they represented her sole income for the year, and she would not leave them for an hour—not even to attend the Sunday morning devotions and subsequent fair. And that was the greatest self-denial she could conceive.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN A QUIET ONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin this year. While it was kept as a general holiday there were no processions of any kind as in previous years. Military bands marched through the town in the morning, but there was no display whatsoever on the part of the Irish people. The shamrock was much in evidence, and even some of the "Black and Tans" sported the national emblem.

The "Companions of St. Patrick" held their annual dinner, when Sir John Irwin, J. P., took the chair in the absence of the President, the Earl of Granard. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but wrote saying that he joined with all the members in the "spirit of loving devotion to the welfare of their native land," and a "passionate desire for a speedy and honorable deliverance from the troubles and tragedies which are distressing with tears and bloodshed the fair face of our land." The Earl of Granard, writing from California, expressed the hope that before next St. Patrick's Day some settlement might be reached in Ireland when they might look forward to an era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Sir John Ross, an eminent Irish judge and a pronounced Unionist, in the course of a short speech said they met under depressing circumstances, but they were not to be pessimistic. They should imitate St. Patrick's courage. Peace would come to Ireland sooner perhaps than they expected. He believed that if a truce were proclaimed, even for a week, hostilities would never be reopened. Indiscriminate force would never prevail, but if people had time to think, and draw together, the end of the present awful state of affairs would soon come. He had come from the north, he said, but he had lived for 40 years in the south and he could not remember one act of unkindness done him by a southerner. Were the follies of today, asked the judge, to be weighed against the kindness of 40 years? Surely not. Though the land was at present darkened with sorrow, the sun would shine again upon a united and happy people.

Sir John Irwin announced that it had been decided by the companions to send a message to Mr. Lloyd George from the meeting, asking him to make a definite, generous and open offer to the Irish people for peace, affirming their belief that such an offer would be generously responded to.

PRIVATE FREIGHT TRAINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Operation of so-called private freight trains in Mexico is helping to alleviate railroad conditions there, according to H. T. Oliver, president of the Oliver American Trading Company of this city. "An important development in the railroad situation there which will go far to relieve freight congestion," said Mr. Oliver yesterday, "is the sale to us of 65 locomotives for use over the lines of the National Railways in connection with the operation of private freight trains."

"In addition to these 65 locomotives we also have leased 20 from American railroads."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Spring Sale of Linens and Domestics

For this great value-giving yearly event we have scoured the markets and have taken advantage of every unpriced offering on standard merchandise.

A timely sale for women who are concerned with the problem of supplying linens and domestics for summer needs.

THE SCHOOLS OF SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The gray stone schools set down here and there over the valleys and mountain sides of Slovakia often produce an effect of beauty through the very simplicity and strength of their construction.

During the last summer that the schools lay idle was occupied one which stood by a river, halfway between the two largest villages in the district. The big schoolroom, with its long row of windows down the length of one wall, made a most delightful sitting

room, when we had furnished its spaciousness with two or three tables, two wicker chairs, and a small desk. The schoolmistress, a young woman of pleasant countenance, carried our dinner service of gay peasant china. We used as bedrooms the two chambers on the other side of the building meant for the living quarters of the schoolmaster and his family. Over the tiny kitchen was a little loft to which our cook ascended cheerfully every night, when she had at last realized our curious prejudice against her plan of sleeping with her geese on a straw mattress in the kitchen. The company of her geese was the condition under which she entered our service. Normally they represented her sole income for the year, and she would not leave them for an hour—not even to attend the Sunday morning devotions and subsequent fair. And that was the greatest self-denial she could conceive.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN A QUIET ONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed very quietly in Dublin this year. While it was kept as a general holiday there were no processions of any kind as in previous years. Military bands marched through the town in the morning, but there was no display whatsoever on the part of the Irish people. The shamrock was much in evidence, and even some of the "Black and Tans" sported the national emblem.

The "Companions of St. Patrick" held their annual dinner, when Sir John Irwin, J. P., took the chair in the absence of the President, the Earl of Granard. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but wrote saying that he joined with all the members in the "spirit of loving devotion to the welfare of their native land," and a "passionate desire for a speedy and honorable deliverance from the troubles and tragedies which are distressing with tears and bloodshed the fair face of our land." The Earl of Granard, writing from California, expressed the hope that before next St. Patrick's Day some settlement might be reached in Ireland when they might look forward to an era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Sir John Ross, an eminent Irish judge and a pronounced Unionist, in the course of a short speech said they met under depressing circumstances, but they were not to be pessimistic. They should imitate St. Patrick's courage. Peace would come to Ireland sooner perhaps than they expected. He believed that if a truce were proclaimed, even for a week, hostilities would never be reopened. Indiscriminate force would never prevail, but if people had time to think, and draw together, the end of the present awful state of affairs would soon come. He had come from the north, he said, but he had lived for 40 years in the south and he could not remember one act of unkindness done him by a southerner. Were the follies of today, asked the judge, to be weighed against the kindness of 40 years? Surely not. Though the land was at present darkened with sorrow, the sun would shine again upon a united and happy people.

Sir John Irwin announced that it had been decided by the companions to send a message to Mr. Lloyd George from the meeting, asking him to make a definite, generous and open offer to the Irish people for peace, affirming their belief that such an offer would be generously responded to.

PRIVATE FREIGHT TRAINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Operation of so-called private freight trains in Mexico is helping to alleviate railroad conditions there, according to H. T. Oliver, president of the Oliver American Trading Company of this city. "An important development in the railroad situation there which will go far to relieve freight congestion," said Mr. Oliver yesterday, "is the sale to us of 65 locomotives for use over the lines of the National Railways in connection with the operation of private freight trains."

"In addition to these 65 locomotives we also have leased 20 from American railroads."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Spring Sale of Linens and Domestics

For this great value-giving yearly event we have scoured the markets and have taken advantage of every unpriced offering on standard merchandise.

A timely sale for women who are concerned with the problem of supplying linens and domestics for summer needs.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN EGYPT GROWING

General Federation Has Been Founded and Includes 21 Syndicates and Associations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The remarkable growth in the Labor movement in Egypt is shown in the founding of a General Federation of Labor, to which 21 syndicates and associations have given their adherence. The list of these unions is illuminating to any who think that Egypt is still very much in the Dark Continent. Evidently each trade and industry has been carefully canvassed, from gardeners to clerks and from hairdressers to metal workers, so that the influence of the federation should be very wide provided its cosmopolitan members will agree to cooperate. Undoubtedly its scope for useful work is very great, especially if it sets out to act in conjunction with the Labor Conciliation Board of the government in seeing that Labor gets fair treatment and at the same time to exercise a controlling influence on the many excitable elements in the country.

The point of the greatest interest, however, will be to see if the federation will be able to get into close touch with the fellahen. So far Egypt is almost essentially an agricultural country and nine-tenths of the population are directly connected with the land. Roughly estimated, on the basis of recent census figures, it would appear that there must be at least 1,000,000 adult farm laborers who possess no land, while of the 2,000,000 native proprietors a little over 1,000,000 possess on the average less than half an acre and would mostly have to work as tenants or farm hands in order to maintain themselves and their families.

Thus it may be said there are about 2,000,000 farm laborers in Egypt largely dependent on the landlords, without taking into account the vast number of women and children who work in the fields for hire. On the whole these agricultural laborers are not badly treated, though complaints are heard from time to time of the rapacity of proprietors. Certainly many native landlords do exact astonishingly high rentals, but the fact that the number of small proprietors, even allowing for the subdivision of land through heritage, is increasing very rapidly, would tend to show that the average fellah of this type is moderately prosperous.

There has been noticeable during the last 20 years, and especially since 1914, a growing sense of independence which became very marked during the cotton boom of 1919-20, when laborers, although unorganized except through native labor contractors, demanded, and obtained, very high wages. Actually there is very little distress outside the towns. In fact, it may be said that there would be very few cases of ill treatment were it not for the characteristic of the fellahen to cling to their villages although they may be overcrowded and poorly paid.

Enlightenment is, however, spreading slowly if not slowly among the fellahen, and toward this wider outlook the enlistment in the Egyptian Labor Corps has contributed not a little. Whether they are yet within measurable distance of organizing as a union remains to be seen, but certainly the best results will be obtained by permitting the natural development of such a movement, and to this end the agricultural cooperative societies so strongly encouraged by the government will undoubtedly serve a useful purpose.

NORWAY MAY SUPPLY POWER FOR DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—As previously mentioned in these columns, negotiations have been entered into between Norway and Denmark regarding the proposed transmission of electricity from Norway to Denmark. It seems as if the Norwegian public, taken as a whole, is in favor of the plan, though part of the press severely attacks it, maintaining that Norway is in need of all its water power for its own use.

The question has recently been dealt with in the union of the mercantile classes of Christiania, where the following statements were given. Norway has at least 15,000,000 horsepower of energy and only 5,000,000 of these are needed for the Norwegian inhabitants. Ten million are thus left for the industries or for export. The export of this power to Denmark has great advantages. The waterfalls would be dammed without the disadvantage of the industry following it—fear of the industries plays an important part in Norway's river course laws. The damming would give, it is considered, economical advantages to the country districts. Denmark at present requires 50,000-100,000 horse power. It is estimated that the damming would take three to four years. The whole transmission is expected to cost about 200,000,000 kroner.

TRADE UNION ORDER FORBIDS EXTRA WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—It is apparent that a change has come over the world in its taste for honest work. Trade unions now want to insist upon their members remaining idle in their spare

Wash Suit Week In the Boys' Department

New styles in fast colors. Tailored in the Midway, Sailor and Oliver Twist models.

\$2.95, \$3.45 and \$3.95

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE
246-340 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Nothing Smarter Than Sport Suits This Season

RELIGIOUS CONTROL OF LABOR ALLEGED

In Quebec National Roman Catholic Labor Unions Refuse to Admit Protestants and Any Other Trade Unionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The policy and attitude of the Federal Department of Labor toward the National (Roman) Catholic Unions of Quebec has been made clear in a published letter by Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Government. The National (Roman) Catholic Unions movement has been organized in direct opposition to the International Labor movement and in various parts of the Province has already come into conflict with unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has also stood aloof from the activities of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and is frankly a (Roman) Catholic Labor movement under clerical direction.

"The association is essentially Roman Catholic," says an authorized statement of its aims, and professes its belief in an entire submission to the instruction and direction of that church. The qualifications for membership require a candidate to observe the Roman Catholic faith, to be of not less than 16 years of age, and not connected with an international union.

Public attention has been directed to the movement by the recent action of the Minister of Labor in refusing the request of the National (Roman) Catholic Unions for representation at a conference which is to be held at Ottawa in May between employers and employees in the building trades. The Minister took this action on the ground that the movement was dangerous because of its religious complexion and its openly declared exclusiveness.

Chaplain Controls Union

"Briefly stated," says Senator Robertson in the published letter defending his action, "every workman has and should have equal rights and voice in the industrial field. Neither religious nor political affiliations should be a recommendation for a position or an obstacle to employment." After quoting the constitutions of some of the organizations concerned in the new movement, particularly the rules laid down by the (Roman) Catholic Union of the Quebec Printing and Book Binding Workers, Senator Robertson proceeds: "The foregoing clearly shows that the purpose is to work control of an organization of industrial workers. Note that no resolution can pass or be adopted without the consent of the chaplain, who will in turn—if he is in doubt—submit it to the bishop, whose decision is final, regardless of the wishes of the membership. Note, too, that apprenticeship is required and that the applicant must have the indorsement of the union as to his ability to speak French. No Protestant and no (Roman) Catholic connected with any other organization of workmen is eligible for membership. Why? Obviously because they cannot be satisfactorily controlled by the church authorities.

"May I relate just two instances of how the application of the National (Roman) Catholic Unions principles work out. During 1929 the Department of Labor received a complaint that it was difficult, if not impossible, for any but National (Roman) Catholic Unions members to get employment in the Davies Shipyard at Lachine (Quebec). It was also observed that the dry dock operated by that company was built with public money and protested vigorously against Protestants or (Roman) Catholics, not members of the National (Roman) Catholic Unions, being debarré from employment.

Complaints Filed

"On February 23, 1930, a French-Canadian (Roman) Catholic filed complaint that two painters, members of the International Painters Union, working on the Drill Hall at Quebec City were discriminated by the contractors because they would not join the National (Roman) Catholic Unions. The complaint stated this was the second instance of discrimination against them. Briefly stated, the conflict arises because of the determination of church authorities to automatically control industry and industrial workers, discriminating against those who are not bawls their dictation. To such a policy the present Minister of Labor will never subscribe.

"The Dominion Association of Building Contractors and the trade unions representing the building trades in Canada in 1929 laid the foundation for active cooperation between employer and employee in that important industry. They have established local industrial councils in several large cities with a committee of appeal court to which local disputes unadjusted may be referred. On the central council each interest has equal representation, but no chairman. Both interests asked the Department of Labor for its cooperation in providing an official of the department to act as convenor of and preside at the central council meetings, but without any voting power, his advice on questions under consideration being solicited by both.

Requests Declined

"The development of the cooperative industrial council idea is growing, and the object of the conference on May 3 is to encourage it among those who have found it possible to work together in harmony. The delegates are being invited upon the nomination of the employers' and workers' respective organizations. The National (Roman) Catholic Unions delegates would be gladly invited if

the consent of the parties participating were obtained; but instead of approaching them the National (Roman) Catholic Unions make a demand on the Labor Department to force representation for them, which request was declined.

"Having voluntarily cut themselves off from intercourse with all other Labor bodies, knowing the impossibility of securing any recognition or cooperation from them, the National (Roman) Catholic Unions now demand that the Department of Labor force their unwelcome presence upon this conference, the only possible effect of which would be to destroy its usefulness.

REFUNDING OF WAR BONDS PROPOSED

Michigan Senator Introduces Bill to Bring Securities Up to Par by Flexible Interest Rates—Speculation Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republicans in Congress are looking to a plan offered by Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, to redeem the party's pledge to bring the Liberty and Victory bond issues back to par. Senator Townsend took the first constructive step in this direction by introducing in the Senate a bill which provides for refunding the Victory and Liberty bonds at par by a scheme of flexible interest rates.

It is estimated that the aggregate depreciation of the five bond issues at the beginning of the campaign last summer had reached the appalling sum of \$2,530,737,985. Confronted with this situation, Republicans in Congress are looking for a ray of hope in the plan, which Senator Townsend proposes.

The purpose of the Townsend bill is to refund the Liberty and Victory bonds by substituting for them a series of bond issues so designed that they may always be kept at par, but excluding speculators from undue profit under the exchange by limiting the privileges of exchange at face value to subscribers.

Adjustable Interest Rate. The new bonds, which it is proposed to exchange for the Liberty bonds, would be kept at par by periodically adjusting the interest rate so as to make it conform with the current market rate for money invested with approximately equal security.

Under the Townsend plan, these interest adjustments would be semi-annual, which is regarded as sufficient to make the fluctuations so small as to be almost negligible. Senator Townsend proposes to issue enough of these adjustable interest bonds not only to replace the unmatured Liberty bonds, but also to refund those bonds that mature unchanged.

It is pointed out that the plan has many advantages that will appeal to bankers, as well as to small buyers who are accumulating bonds for saving instead of speculative purposes. Precautions have been taken to prevent the speculative purchaser of Liberty bonds from reaping an undue profit in exchanging the original bonds for the new form of securities. Only those holders whose names are listed in the Treasury Department's books as subscribers shall be allowed under the bill to exchange for the new bonds at the face value of their holdings. Other owners who bought in the open market, such as speculators, will be allowed to exchange their bonds for the new issue at a fixed rate. This ratio will be determined by establishing on all such bonds for the purpose of the exchange a value corresponding to the market quotations of some past date to be arbitrarily selected.

Speculators Shut Out

Senator Townsend estimates the cost to the government of adopting the adjusted interest bond at approximately \$100,000,000 during the coming year. Since Liberty bonds are now selling at considerably below par, it is explained the first adjustment of interest rates must be on an upward scale. By offering flexible interest rates, the savings, however, in floating the bond issues necessary to retire the loans maturing in 1932 would more than meet the initial loss, it is pointed out. One of the main virtues of the proposed plan which its supporters proclaim is the fact that it takes government securities largely out of the hands of speculators. Since the bonds will be kept almost continuously at par, without the fluctuations now so inviting to questionable buyers, the bonds would hardly lend themselves to speculation.

Supporters of the bill declare that 73 per cent of the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1929 were in Liberty bonds. With fluctuations ranging from \$3 to \$5 in a single month of that year, the Liberty bonds proved tempting bait for speculators, whose practices served to depress the government's credit, Senator Townsend points out.

If the Townsend bill proves a workable plan—and its supporters declare it is—it will find favor with a large gathering in both houses, Republican members, clutching eagerly at any feasible plan to redeem their party's pledge to make the Liberty and Victory bonds worth what patriotic constituents paid for them.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING MISSION

NEW YORK, New York.—Claims of Norwegian shipping interests against the United States for 15 vessels seized during the war will be presented in Washington by a commission of four men representing the government of Norway, which arrived here yesterday on the steamship Slavergetor.

CONFLICT COMING ON ENFORCEMENT

Proposed Transfer of Carrying Out of Volstead Act to Department of Justice Opposed—Palmer Ruling Stirs Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Laxity in prohibition enforcement threatens to become a formidable issue during the present session of Congress. Two distinct movements, each with a view to more stringent enforcement of the Volstead act, are taking shape in the House.

The first is a threat to retaliate against the recent "beer ruling" of A. Mitchell Palmer, the former Attorney-General, by jamming through legislation that would make it illegal for a physician to prescribe beer or light wines to patients.

The second movement is an attempt on the part of members of the powerful Committee on Appropriations to transfer the powers of enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

It is apparent that members of Congress are worked up over the situation with regard to prohibition enforcement, which is made more difficult by the Palmer ruling, and the question will come to a head before the close of the present session, according to assertions made by leaders in all factions.

Transfer of Powers Opposed

The first sign of the approaching storm appeared yesterday, when William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, and member of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of framing the budget for enforcement of the Volstead act, gave notice that he intends to renew his fight to transfer the enforcement powers to the attorney-general. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, met the issue squarely when he declared that Mr. Wood would run against a stone wall if he persisted in his attempt to take the prohibition enforcement powers from the Treasury Department.

"The prime idea is to get the greatest possible degree of enforcement," is the reason advanced by Mr. Wood. "The Department of Justice is the proper law enforcement branch of the government, and as such it should have general control of prohibition enforcement, leaving the collection of taxes to the Department of Internal Revenue. If the transfer isn't made we will know the reason why," Mr. Wood declared.

As chairman of the subcommittee which frames the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying appropriations for enforcement of the Volstead act, Mr. Wood wields a power that is not underestimated by the dry forces of the House. Unless the regular dry forces consent to the passage of his bill, he declared, he intends to move to cut down on the appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Volstead's View

Mr. Volstead takes the opposite view, that enforcement of the prohibition act rightly belongs to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and will strenuously oppose any attempt to change the present system. Administration of the prohibition law and prosecution of violations, he contends, should be kept distinct and separate. It is understood that Mr. Wood has behind him a majority of the members of the Appropriations Committee, who hint at gross waste in the expenditure of the \$7,500,000 appropriation for prohibition enforcement in the last legislative, executive and judicial supply bill.

Answering this charge, Mr. Volstead declared yesterday that investigation would prove that the charge is without foundation. Of the \$7,500,000, he claimed that \$750,000 was required for enforcing the laws regulating the use of narcotics and that more than \$1,000,000 is necessary to maintain the government's prohibition forces. The remainder, he declared, must be divided between the 48 states.

Considering the fact that 10 states are without state enforcement laws, Mr. Volstead declared that this thrushes an additional burden of expense on the federal government.

Both Mr. Volstead and Mr. Wood, however, are agreed to the proposal to legislate the so-called "beer ruling" out of existence. They served formal notice that, if the ruling is allowed to block strict enforcement of the law, then they would seek to put through remedial legislation in the present session.

Prohibition Conference

While legislators were discussing the prohibition issues at the Capitol, the National Legislative Conference of the Prohibition Forces was meeting yesterday in Washington to map out a legislative program to be presented to Congress. Headed by Wayne B. Wheeler, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, representatives of more than 30 national temperance organizations outlined the law enforcement provisions needed, as the league views it.

The main features of the legislative program are: The prohibition of the importation of liquor for a period of five years and, further, the placing of a ban on the further manufacture of spirituous liquor until the present supply is reduced to 350,000 gallons, or some reasonable amount; prohibition of beer as a medicine, necessary because of Mr. Palmer's beer ruling; restoration of power to the prohibition commissioner to concentrate liquors

in fewer warehouses to prevent theft and illegal withdrawals; jurisdiction to enforce the Volstead act in the Philippines and other island possessions, the courts of these islands refusing now to enforce the prohibition act until given specific jurisdiction.

The legislative committee also indorsed alcohol as the base for making medicinal preparations. With few exceptions, all legitimate medicinal preparations now use it, they claimed. This would cut out wine and whisky, which increases the possibilities of medicine. It was claimed. The law contemplates the use of alcohol in medicinal preparations only as "solvents and preservatives." The Anti-Saloon League holds, not to make them capable for beverage use.

NO AMNESTY UNTIL PEACE IS DECLARED

Delegation Seeking Release of Mr. Debs and Others Intervenes President Harding and Attorney-General Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There will be no action looking to the release of Eugene V. Debs and other so-called political prisoners at least until peace shall have been declared, the delegation which called on President Harding yesterday was informed.

The delegation said, however, that the President's attitude had been highly sympathetic and that he had asked questions on several points, indicating his interest in the cases brought to his attention.

"He spoke of his entire sympathy with the desire of the committee to see an era of frank discussion in an atmosphere of good will established in America, and intimated that the cases of these prisoners for whom the committee spoke had already begun to receive attention from the Department of Justice," said a statement issued after the visit.

The delegation cited to the President various court decisions, which they contended established the fact that the prisoners had not been guilty of overt acts, but merely of holding opinions construed to have been harmful.

The visit to the White House was a part of a general program to bring pressure to bear all along the line on officials of the government, including Vice-President Coolidge, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney-General and prominent senators and members of the House. The delegation, composed of about 200 members, marched on foot to the Capitol, the huge petition to Congress, signed by citizens of 41 states, being carried in a motor truck.

Representatives of labor organizations, the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, the American Civil Liberties Union and several other bodies participated.

Harry H. Daugherty, Attorney-General, gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon: "The delegation in behalf of the so-called political prisoners was received by me this morning and I listened carefully to the arguments for granting general amnesty. Their statements were practically the same as those presented to me by predecessor in office, and I shall consider them carefully in connection with the subject, and after consulting with the President and the Senate committee, which has been appointed to determine whether or not any policy should be adopted to extend general clemency to them.

"I assured the delegation that in the meantime I would carefully consider any individual cases presented to me, and where the record showed it to be one of merit I would be inclined to be lenient in reaching a decision. However, individual cases were not permitted to be discussed at this interview."

FOUNDERS DAY AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Tuskegee News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama.—The fifth annual celebration of Founders Day, held in memory of Dr. Booker T. Washington, brought together on Tuesday a large company of distinguished visitors. The Rev. Dr. M. Ashbie Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, was the principal speaker. Dr. Jones spoke on "Tuskegee, the Lengthened Shadow of Booker T. Washington." William G. Wilcox of New York City, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, who had brought a large party of friends for the Tuskegee anniversary celebration, introduced Dr. Jones and also paid a warm tribute to the principal, R. R. Moton, and his staff for their loyalty and cooperation. Mr. Moton stated that "Tuskegee has always stood for making more friendly relations between the races."

Dr. Jones said in part: "Because Booker T. Washington has lived and achieved, anything is possible for the Negro race. Booker Washington made a more significant contribution to the freedom of the Negro race than even Abraham Lincoln. He so loved that he absolutely reversed the verdict of He removed a supreme barrier from a world in regard to the Negro race, the progress of his people."

LONG BEACH, CALIF. Doby's Footwear Inc. 5 and 10 Pine Ave. Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

DEPORTATIONS TO RUSSIA DELAYED

Order of Soviets Barring Persons From United States Causes Sailing to Be Postponed While Washington Investigates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The government is confronted with an obstacle in the way of deporting radicals from this country in the form of an official report that the Soviet Government will not permit them to enter Russia. A party composed of about 70 Russians, including 40 radicals and members of their families, was scheduled to sail from New York for Lihau today on the steamship Manchuria, but its departure has been temporarily postponed because of this attitude of the Soviet Government. The State Department is investigating the order but has not yet obtained any definite information.

It is believed by persons familiar with Bolshevik tactics that this may be another move on the part of the Soviet Government to force direct negotiations between it and the United States, especially since it may desire to see the attitude of the new Administration. On the other hand, many of these radicals are believed to be emissaries of the Soviet Government, which may desire to keep them here for propaganda purposes. Because of the vagueness of the information in the possession of the government no one can say how long the party may be kept in New York awaiting further details. According to advice received here there was some trouble in connection with a previous party of deportees recently sent to Lihau from New York.

Of course Lihau is not the only port to which such a party may be sent. Reval and Riga might be available, but as far as known the same difficulties might be encountered by sending the radicals to either of these ports. It will be remembered that France has trouble about getting some of her citizens out of Russia and in returning certain Russians to their country, and it required a threat of summary action to get the result desired. Events in this case are not expected to approach such a juncture. In fact the presence of the radicals in the United States is considered much less of a menace today than it was when the deportations were ordered. That is not to say that the authorities do not intend to carry out the order, but they will await a thorough investigation of the significance of the reported order.

The Labor Department said yesterday: "There are now comparatively few so-called radicals in the United States who are under an order of deportation. Since the sailing of the Buford on December 21, 1929, with a party of 249 deportees, approximately 600 radicals of all nationalities have been deported. Of this number approximately 400 were Russians and the balance were of other nationalities, and only about 120 cases remain to be deported."

Of this number the majority are located in the Boston district, where, owing to court proceedings, they cannot be sent out until the final court proceeding is rendered. There are a few in Chicago and in Cleveland and Detroit, where a number of those arrested were released to a citizens committee. Some difficulty is being experienced in locating some of the radicals now at large, while others have families they desire to take with them and deportation is delayed in order that they may earn money enough to do so.

"It was contemplated that another party to Russia would sail on the Mt. Clay on May 12, 1931, but the condition referred to may interfere with this plan."

INTERCHANGE OF SCHOLARSHIPS PLAN

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Plans for an interchange of scholarships between Mexican and American universities were announced at a luncheon tendered St. Louis excursionists by the American Chamber of Commerce. The Mexican Government will pay the transportation of 20 American students to Mexico and give them free tuition and 2000 pesos each annually for living expenses. They will be chosen preferably from the teaching corps of large American colleges, and they will be given every facility by the government to study conditions in this republic. In return, 150 Mexicans will be sent to the United States, where they will be given free tuition in as many colleges, with opportunities for obtaining work during their college courses.

HIGHWAY WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED URGED

NEW YORK, New York.—Seven hundred thousand men now unemployed can be used this year in building 40,000 miles of new highways embodied in the nation's \$1,000,000,000

Walk-Over Kehm's Walk-Over 20 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

One of the Largest and Most Complete Stationery and Office-Outfitting Houses in the Country.

Everybody's Book Shop Co. 21-23 West Fifth St. DAYTON, OHIO

road-building program, J. R. Draney, president of the Asphalt Association, declared yesterday in an address at the organization's annual meeting. He added that the road-building program would place in service many thousands of new jobs and yield the railroads revenue in excess of \$100,000,000 on road material alone. Resolutions adopted by the convention urged that highway construction and management be separated from politics; urged open competition in road building; and that every proposed highway be required to show traffic justification for an appropriation to construct it. Reduction in freight rates on road materials was recommended.

PANAMA OFFICIALLY DECLARES REFUSAL

Note Delivered to American Legation in Panama Announces Repudiation of White Award—No Serious Result Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Panama has replied to the note of the United States Government, practically refusing to accept its conditions. The State Department is not at all apprehensive, however, regarding the final result of the exchanges between the two governments as to the necessity of putting into effect the arbitral award made by Chief Justice White in the territorial dispute between Panama and Costa Rica.

The Secretary of State said at the time his note was sent to Panama that everything had been said that was necessary, and there is no reason to think he has changed his mind.

The full text of the Panama note, which fills 26 typewritten sheets, accompanied by five supplements, is being forwarded from Panama by mail by the American Legation, which has cabled to Washington a summary of its principal features. The summary shows the reply to be merely a rehearsal of juristic arguments, and a recital of statements regarding the White and Loubet awards, and in effect a declaration to accept the position advanced by Secretary Hughes. The note was approved by the Panama General Assembly, President Porras having been unwilling to take full responsibility for its contents.

The document does not touch the real situation, and contains nothing worthy of serious consideration in connection with the finality of the White award, it is held here. This government considers that an end was put to the territorial controversy by the White award, and that that award must be applied, in the absence of any new concession from Costa Rica. The State Department is expected to inform Panama anew of the necessity of executing the White award, warning the Panamanian Government at the same time against any aggressive military action.

It is understood that American forces in the vicinity of Panama are sufficient to prevent a renewal of hostilities between Panama and Costa Rica.

LIVING COST INQUIRY PLAN

ALBANY, New York.—Appointment of a commission of five persons by Gov. N. L. Miller to investigate and recommend measures to bring down the high cost of living is authorized in a bill which passed the Assembly yesterday.

The commission would recommend means to facilitate production and distribution of farm and food products in such a manner as to insure a fair remuneration to the producer and a lower cost to the consumer. An appropriation of \$15,000 is called for.

SURPLUS MEAT SALE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution proposed by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, authorizing the War Department to sell its surplus stock of canned foodstuffs to foreign countries was introduced in the House yesterday. Passage of the measure would permit the disposition of \$1,000,000 pounds of meat which would spoil if held over the coming summer.

The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of Interior Decorating

is modernized to design, plan and execute all classes of interior decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire time to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment of decorative plans and materials for individual treatment, submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co. Est. 1853 Main at Second DAYTON, OHIO

HALE'S LIBERTY MARKET HIGH GRADE GROCERIES Fruit Vegetables 1108 W. Third DAYTON, OHIO

INCREASE URGED IN MANUFACTURE

Retailers, Wholesalers and the Producers of Other Commodities Asked to Aid the Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers were urged yesterday by Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, to express greater confidence in present business conditions and to increase their stocks of manufactured goods on hand, as a means of aiding the agricultural producers of the United States.

"It is not within the province of the War Finance Corporation to attempt to influence business, or even to advise business men how to conduct their business," Mr. Meyer stated. "It would seem, however, opportune at this moment for merchants to consider whether or not conditions in the consuming market, and the present price levels of materials and goods, do not warrant a return to more normal procedure with respect to the stocks of raw materials and finished goods carried by merchants and manufacturers."

"It would appear that confidence was great at the high price levels of a year ago, when the business risks were certainly larger than they now are. It may be well for business men now to ask themselves the question whether or not the present lower price levels do not warrant somewhat greater confidence than exists at the present time. This is a matter for each and every business man, retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer to consider for himself."

"If greater confidence were warranted as a matter of sound business, and a resumption in carrying more normal stocks all along the line were brought about, undoubtedly a considerable part of the load now being forced back upon the original producers of our agricultural products and the banks of the country districts, would be generally distributed and more easily carried by the merchants and banks interested in the processes that are involved in moving the raw material through the various steps that lead to the ultimate consumer. This distribution of the load would result in a freer circulation of business, and in turn improve that part of the consumers' market, which the producers of agricultural products constitute to so great an extent in our country."

RAILROAD CELEBRATES

NEW YORK, New York.—The Pennsylvania Railroad celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday yesterday. Flags flew from every Pennsylvania station, train and building, and whistle cords on every locomotive and shop of the system were ordered loosed for half a minute at noon. The road was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1846.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

J. H. MARGOLIS, Prop. LUDLOW AT FOURTH DAYTON, O.

POCAHONTAS

Buy in April The Ohio Coal & Iron Co. Main 34 Home 5334 DAYTON, OHIO

MENDENHALL'S DYEING-CLEANERS

Est. 1890 Tailed Garments, Carpets, Rugs and Drapery dyed and cleaned. Sewing, Cleaning, Pressing, Clothing, Dry Cleaning. 59 S. Ludlow DAYTON, OHIO

A REAL BOOKSTORE

Best Books of All Publications Books for Every Need THE PETTIBONE-McLEAN Co. 21 West Second St. DAYTON, O.

FIRE INSURANCE

GOLDZWIG BROS. 425 Dayton Savings & Tr. Bldg. DAYTON, OHIO

New Location after March 1st 15 East Third Street Dayton, Ohio

Schwartz & Frey

Electrical, Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning, etc.

Shoes Do Have a Prominence Today

Fashion's decree: "Let skirts be short!" reveals the foot in all its loveliness, grace and charm



The Cedar. Grey, Brown and Black Ooze or Suede. Glazed Leather trimmings to match. Baby Louis heel.

The LaCrosse. Chestnut Brown and Black Kid. Black Satin. Two-button single strap. Turn sole. Covered heel to match.



What a responsibility—what exacting demands—Fashion's "Skirts Short!" has placed on shoes.

Always to be smartly shod, with dainty charm, with conspicuous neatness, for any occasion—that is what Fashion's decree means.

The mandate for skirts of brevity and footwear fashions was the all-engrossing topic of conversation as they strolled down the avenue. "If only," sighed the one, "shop-window shoes existed outside of shop windows."

"Oh, for the thrill," said the other, "of wearing shoes that would continually give our feet the smart, trim look of daintiness that new, unworn shoes have."

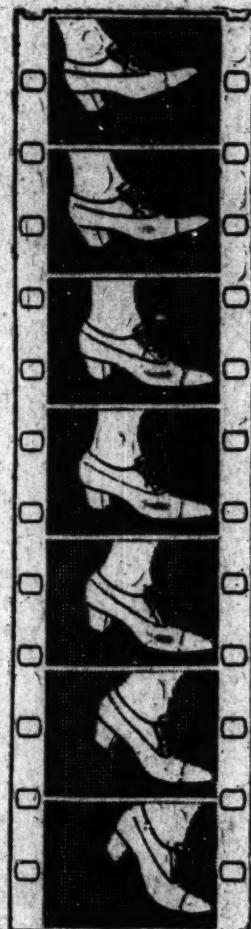
How often have *your* new shoes, so shapely, so snug-fitting, lost their dainty lines all too soon? *And why?*

Your shoes must fit the foot in action, if they are to keep their smart style and shapeliness.

What moving pictures show

The strip of moving picture film shows the foot in various positions as it takes a single step. It illustrates how different the moving foot is from the foot at rest.

Shoes designed for the foot in action have *different* lines—soft, snug, clinging lines that move naturally *with* every motion of the foot, not *against* it.



A study of the foot in action as shown by motion pictures and used by Red Cross Shoe designers

The designers of the Red Cross Shoe recognize this elementary idea.

They base their measurements upon a study of the foot in every possible position, as shown by hundreds of movie photographs.

Then they test each style on live models in continued action, for weeks, before its final acceptance.

The result is a shoe that retains its smart lines and gives to the foot in action that shapeliness which enables it to stand the test of prominence successfully.

And there is wonderful comfort, too. *Made to fit the foot in action*, there is no pressing and cramping—it needs no "breaking in."

There is a charming showing of the season's models at the Red Cross Shoe Store in your town. See them; try them on. You will find a style ideally suited to your foot.

Perfect comfort—from the *first*! Perfect style—to the *last*! *Straight through* wearing qualities! Get this satisfaction—in the Red Cross Shoe.

At the store where the Red Cross Shoe is sold you will find these smart models at moderate prices ranging from eight dollars to twelve-fifty; many stylish models at ten dollars.

Let us send you the new Footwear Style Guide and tell you the name of your Red Cross dealer or how to order direct. Address the Krohn-Fechheimer Co., 809 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

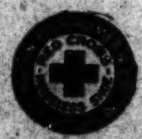


The Derby. Brown and Black Kid. Pearl buttons and covered heel to match. Turn sole.



The Windsor. A two-button strap. Chestnut Brown and Black Kid. Buttons to match.

Red Cross Shoe



Look for this trade mark on the sole



"Bend with your foot" Trade Mark



Look for this trade mark on the sole

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Concerning Flower Arrangements

By no means one of the least of the pleasures the spring days bring us is the fact that flowers become plentiful once more. Perhaps they have never been really lacking all through the winter, but to many of us, it seems that flowers grown under glass can never hold quite the same place in our affections as their cousins from the garden or the hedgerow. However this may be, the coming of spring means flowers in abundance, and therefore fresh opportunities, and a wider scope for the flower arranger.

Perhaps we do not all of us realize quite sufficiently that beautiful flowers cannot fail to be, their loveliness gains or loses in a very great degree, according to the way in which they are arranged, the vases that hold them, and whether or no due regard is paid to their surroundings and the position they are to occupy. It is certainly a great help to successful flower arrangement to have plenty of vases of all sorts, sizes and colors at our disposal to choose from, and it may be added, of different materials as well. China, pottery, glass, or metal, long necks, short necks, wide vases, narrow vases, bowls or specimen glasses, they all have their parts to play, in turn, and when they are not in use they may spend their time on a shelf in a cupboard, out of the way, to be picked out by the flower arranger as some particular flower comes along, and the right vase, bowl or jar is sought to complete the decorative effect.

As a general rule, vases which are, in the main, well-colored, are most satisfactory for the purpose, although there are plenty of exceptions. Thus, a patterned and gaudily colored pottery jar may prove just the thing to hold some particularly gay flower; for instance, what can be more gorgeous than the effect of parrot tulips in such a jar, looking from Spain, Italy or Greece? A bowl of old blue china, too, makes an incomparable setting for a bunch of fragrant stocks or some other old-fashioned flower such as moss roses or the pink and white striped York and Lancaster. Crimson roses in polished copper, and daffodils in a brass bowl are totally different things from crimson roses or daffodils in silver, Venetian glass, yet both are excellent each in its own way.

Some flowers look their best in masses, some standing apart, some in combination with others; no hard and fast rules can be laid down; the flower arranger must decide in each case, only let a plea be entered for definite thought on the matter, and against the cramming of a bunch of flowers into the nearest receptacle that comes to hand, to be followed, perhaps, by a disappointed feeling that somehow the result is not quite all it might be.

Cowslips, surely, are one of the flowers which look their best in a mass. What can surpass the fragrance and the freshness of a great bowl of them? Primroses, on the other hand, seem to ask for more individual treatment, and look especially well in clumps in a bowl of moss, just as they grow in their home in the woods. Roses seem to lend themselves to almost any kind of treatment, but they rarely give satisfactory results in combination with other flowers, and the same thing may be said of sweet peas, except, perhaps, mixed with Gypsophylla or some such thing. Mauves and reds are generally very satisfactory together, and either scarlet or crimson clove carnations look delightful with sprigs of lavender standing up among them. Brilliant-colored flowers look more brilliant than ever against black china, such as Alpine phloxes and gentians, for instance, in a black bowl, but to some people this savors of the bizarre. Very fine effects may result from a combination of different yellows.

"Wedged" flower arrangements, and flowers picked from their stalks and floating in water have been very popular for some time past, and there is much to be said in their favor. A weak aimless arrangement of this kind may, however, be merely tiresome, and mistakes show up more glaringly than in the case of the "bunched" arrangement. Great masses of many kinds of flowers and colors massed together may have an extraordinarily good effect in skillful hands, but skillful hands are needed to achieve success. We need never be afraid of trying experiments, but it is possible to miss the beauty of a less ambitious arrangement in the search for something striking, novel or merely fashionable.

Novel Accessories for the Living-Porch

The porch, veranda, or piazza has been defined as a simple open gallery or portico, usually roofed. Porches of this kind can be enjoyed only during pleasant weather. With the coming of a sudden storm, the chairs and pillows are hurried inside the house, and from the window the inmates watch the rain drive swiftly across the open floor. Or a drop in the temperature makes the air too cold for comfort, and all leave the stars and evening shadows reluctantly.

Now the problem before the home builder has always been how to retain the advantage of a situation, and discard the inconvenience. Therefore, when the porch reached its turn for progress, the architect designed more commodious proportions with the open end and side protected by glass doors which could be pushed back and forth at the first sign of inclement weather.

A large fireplace on the other side of the porch provided for the necessary heat.

Let us picture an oblong room with the plastered ceiling of a soft, gray-green tint, and the floor and mantle of warm, cream-colored tile. Two windows, green and yellow chime parrots on the mantle seem to gaze inquiringly at the bowl of yellow stanzas between them. A door at the right of the fireplace opens into a



Attractive new capes

dumb elevator which brings the logs from the basement. Can you imagine the comfort this elevator means to the housekeeper to have the necessary fuel so easy to obtain? One only needs to give due thought to porch arrangements in the original plans for the new home to include this convenient elevator.

At the far end of the porch are built two cupboards, one fitted with electric plugs for the chafing dishes, which gladden the flower-loving hostess, and the other cupboard is for vases of all shapes, sizes, and colors. Shears and pruning knives are within easy reach. A porcelain or white enameled basin with running water makes this cupboard one of the most novel accessories for the living-porch. Many a housekeeper has looked with dismay upon the debris of leaves, stems, etc., which littered the floor of her kitchen or bath room when she filled the vases with flowers and shrubs so decorative to any home.

The porch is shaded from the glare of the sun by outside awnings which extend just far enough to give sufficient protection. The wicker or reed furniture is of a soft green color with cretane cushions where gorgeous birds of paradise proudly spread their flaming feathers. In one corner of the porch stands a goodly-sized, round, red table with two comfortable chairs near at hand. A visitor lingers over the magazines spread invitingly under the odd lamp made from a small totem pole with a red and cretane shade. At the other end of the porch, a red chaise longue is likewise gay with the same cretane cushions. Beside it stands a long, narrow red table with books and a dish of fruit. A tall red floor lamp completes this group.

A refreshment wagon, or a table on wheels, of the same soft gray-green red, is ready to receive a bounteous amount of good things for the pleasure of the guests.

With a comfortable chair at each side of the fireplace, some palms in one corner, and flowers on the table, this beautiful porch seems complete in all details.

To Scent a Chest

The average woman is so fond of sweet-smelling sachets or lavender bags with which to scent her fine linen, that a quaint and charming perfume "concoct" which she can make in winter or early spring may be welcome.

A small tangerine orange closely stuffed with cloves, which must be pierced through the rind, are the materials required. The orange must be allowed to dry and harden slowly in a cool, dry room. In addition to its own perfume the fruit absorbs the scent of the cloves, and when dried, one placed in a chest or drawer perfume. It is delightfully. Several of these scented oranges placed in a bowl in a warm room will not only look very decorative, but will give out a sweet odor.

Spring Wraps

Recently seen in a New York shop were two very attractive wraps. One was a cape, very slim and swathing as to line, made of quilted satin or pressed and stitched silk. The other was a cape-suit of rhabanara or Morocco crepe, lined with rajah silk. It was to be had in rust color, blue or beige, brightened with embroidery of steel beads. The frock shown with it

Places of furniture that add much to the house because of convenience combined with good looks are the gate-leg table, which is easily folded to smaller size, where space is limited; the sewing table that is part cabinet and helps remind us of "the stitch in time"; the bedside table; the service wagon that rolls the luncheon things quickly into living room or dining room, and the box couch which has storage space beneath. In furnishing or refurnishing we can select pieces that combine beauty with real comfort.

Shining alippers floors with small rugs that take us aliding if we step quickly may be the delight of romping youngsters, but large rugs with just a border of polished floor beyond are more comfortable in the average home.

And peace and quiet in a house is a delightful attribute for it to possess. We do not mean to suggest the solemn stillness of a long-closed mansion, but the soft, inviting quiet where the noise of outside is shut out, and where the annoying sounds of rattling doors and squeaking casters within have been oiled and rubbed into silence, where floor coverings and soft draperies muffle, and the only sounds are the deep-toned chiming of a clock, music, or the voices of the happy occupants of the house.

Hats of the Day

When Gladys asked me to go with her to help her choose a new hat, I was delighted; because I happened to be wanting one myself, and I thought it would give me a good opportunity to look around and see what kind of hats would be worn this season. I knew she never really wanted much help in actually choosing, as she is a person who always knows just what she wants and what suits her, but she occasionally needs a little moral support to get her out of the shop, should she fall to find the hat she is looking for, and I knew that this was where I should be needed, if such occasion should arise.

We started out early and had a good look in the windows, finally going into the shops in which Gladys thought she would be most likely to find what she wanted. She was soon seated before a mirror with a charming girl to attend to her, so I began to reconnoitre on my own account.

The first thing that struck me was the very highly polished effect of most of the hats—varnished straw lacquered fruit and ciré ribbon seemed in evidence on all sides. Some of the straws, too, were woven with a little metal thread running through them, giving them quite a glittering appearance. Grapes are a very favorite means of trimming hats this spring, and they are certainly most decorative, one hat I liked very much was



Cherries and lacquered leaves in a toque

a tricorn shape of navy blue straw, the edge of the turned-back brim being bound with ciré ribbon the same color. On either side was a bunch of fat, shiny grapes, shading from blue to purple with bluish green lacquered leaves. The bunch on the left hand side was the larger and drooped down off the brim of the hat.

I also saw several hats with cur-

vents and cherries. There were some very near little toques made entirely of lacquered leaves and cherries, some were shaded from brown to gold and some from blue to green and I thought that with a veil to match and a couple of decorative hat pins these little hats would be admirably suitable for wearing with tailor-mades.

Of the black hats, of which there were a greater number than of any other kind, I liked the crêpe de Chine ones best, their lines were so good,



Hat of navy blue, with grapes

and many were practically undecorated except for a jet ornament or a spray of jet flowers placed flat on the brim. Others had cockades of corded or ciré ribbons with long ends and, most graceful of all, I think, were those encircled with drooping glycerine ostrich feathers falling over the brims. It is indeed hard to best a really good black hat.

Of course there were ribbon hats, too, some of the ever popular pull-on kind, and some large ones. I noticed



Hat of biscuit colored straw

that quite a few were made of moiré ribbon embroidered with dull gold braid, small coral beads and seed pearls.

When I strolled back to Gladys I found her entirely pleased with a large hat of biscuit-colored transparent horse-hair straw, with a soft, drooping brim edged with fine black Chantilly lace. Round the beehive crown was a wide black ciré ribbon tied in a large bow at one side of the back, the end of which hung down well below the shoulders. I felt she had made a very successful purchase as this hat would look equally well worn with the biscuit-colored georgette frock for which it was chosen, and also with a black crêpe de Chine, which she intended to get. I felt that I, too, had spent my time very profitably as I had gathered a very good idea of the kind of hats that would be worn, and it only remained for me to think carefully over my wardrobe and decide which would be the most practical one to buy. I felt pretty certain I should get the blue and green leaf toque for my blue serge coat and skirt and perhaps before long I might be also the happy possessor of a large black crêpe de Chine hat with a glycerine ostrich feather sliding off the brim!

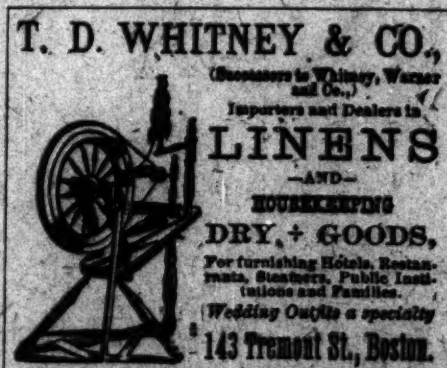
Stuffed Mushrooms

Sauté a pound of flaps in butter five minutes. Arrange on a buttered baking dish, gills up, and stuff with the following: Chop the mushroom stems with 1 tender onion, 1 tomato, a little celery, a tablespoon of chopped salted nuts, sauté in butter until melted, then add enough fine crumbs to take up the butter, spread on the flaps, dust with pepper, put a dot of butter on each, and brown in the oven.

Interesting History

A LINEN STORE SINCE 1796

Advertisers in Christian Science Periodicals since 1886
The following is an exact reproduction of an advertisement that appeared in The Christian Science Journal, January, 1886:



T. D. WHITNEY & CO.,
Successors to Whitney, Warner
and Co.
Importers and Dealers in
LINENS
AND
HOUSEHOLD
DRY-GOODS,
For furnishing Hotels, Restaurants, Banquets, Public Institutions and Families.
Wedding Outfits a specialty.
143 Tremont St., Boston.

T. D. WHITNEY CO.

37-39 Temple Place BOSTON 25-31 West Street

The First Scandinavian "Housewife" Congress

The Union of Scandinavian Housewives, or Housewife Societies, had just held its first meeting in Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, and Finland being represented by about a score of ladies. The union only came into existence last year, and up to that time the unions or societies of the different countries worked independently of each other, and although they really had no knowledge of each other's doings, it is interesting to note that they have all worked upon the same main lines. They have all realized the advice from the Socialists to develop into employers' unions, in fact they have no faith in trades unions, at least as far as the house is concerned.

The unions of all four countries insist upon every young girl being thoroughly trained and perfected in home and housework. The two oldest unions are those of Finland and Norway. The "Martha" union of Finland is the oldest and enjoys a substantial state grant; it has made home industries a lasting feature of its program, whilst the Norwegian union, the "Welfare of the Home," has a housewifery school and a home for infants. The Swedish "Housewife Societies National Union" has only been two years in existence and has done some excellent work through its cooperative undertakings, which have exercised a wholesome price-regulating influence. It has met with much sympathy from the different authorities concerned. The Danish union, now four years old, has done much excellent work, in the face of diverse difficulties, one important feature being its successful efforts for the advancement of economy.

A Few Hints About Typewriters

A typewriter is fast becoming a household machine and there are dollars expended on new typewriter ribbons that might be used for other purposes if the ribbon in question were taken care of. A little good typewriter machine oil, applied to a faded ribbon, will bring it back to brilliance, and if not worn to holes will add a long lease of usefulness to it. In case a two-colored ribbon is used, the oil does not make the color run together nor spoil its efficiency. In some machines the type can be lifted to strike an entirely different part of the ribbon, and so add to its length of days. Brush the machine, keep it clean, keep it oiled, and keep it covered when not in use. All these small things add in keeping it in perfect running order.

A total immersion in kerosene oil once or twice a year will clean a typewriter thoroughly, or gasoline will do the same thing. The gasoline seems rather the most cleanly, as it soon evaporates, whereas with the kerosene it must be wiped off. After such a bath let machine stand over night, and then oil thoroughly.

To oil a typewriter ribbon, there are two ways, both good. The most effective is to take a small brush, dip it in machine oil and slowly run the ribbon from one spool to the other, holding the brush against the ribbon, so that it is oiled all along. Another way is to drop a few drops of oil on top of each spool if ribbon is divided on the two, or on one, if all wound compactly thereon. In either case let the machine

stand unused for a few hours, or over night. We have never had a blur or a blot or smudge from a ribbon oiled as above, and we have had a great deal of satisfaction in finding a clear type in place of a dim and faded one.

The Little Oven

Have you tried the little oven over one's gas flame? It is a great saving and very convenient. It takes but a moment to light a jet, and to place the oven, whereas in the larger oven it takes several minutes to get the full blaze going on both sides. Some small ovens can be had as low as \$2.25; there are others a little larger that cost a little more. I find that the little oven can be used for almost all needs in an ordinary family, except for baking cookies and large pans of biscuits, etc. The little oven has two shelves and will bake two pies, or a pie and one cake, or various combinations may be cooked in the single oven over the single flame. For instance, a rice pudding may be put on the lower grate—this is close to the flame, and being so wet, it does not burn as other food might. It is best in making such a pudding to fix it some time beforehand and let the rice swell in the milk, as it will cook quicker. In one small oven we have a rice pudding in a two-quart basin, a pan of apples, and around the two dishes, along the edges, baked potatoes. This really almost constitutes a dinner. Or we have roasted a chicken, using a two-gallon straight-sided dish, ordinarily made for fireless cooking, with close cover. After starting the chicken, we placed peeled vegetables at the side in the same utensil, and a round, rather shallow dish of extra dressing rested on top of the roast, all being under the close-fitting cover.

There are many small supper and luncheon dishes which can be cooked in this small oven, and easily more than one at a time. If work and cooking are planned, a great saving of fuel results.

We have learned, however, in baking layer cake it is best to place the first layer on the bottom grate until it can be moved to the upper, and then place a second layer on the bottom. The reason for this is that if both layers are placed in at the same time the one at the bottom, being cold, keeps the heat from the top one; but if the bottom of the top cake is baked before the second layer is placed in the oven, it does not interfere with the baking. We have also learned that rather thick pans are better for using in these ovens. Crockery, granite, glass, either one make good utensils for using with gas oven right over the flame. Sometimes, if anything seems likely to burn, an extra tin may be slipped under it.

A shish of asbestos may be made at home to cover the outer part of one of these little ovens. Cut it to fit. Of course it cannot go over the door, but three sides and the top may be covered. The asbestos may be sealed together box fashion with coarse wire and over stitches of twine. It is not very attractive to look at, but it holds the heat. We have used a cover from the fireless cooker on top of the little oven and it helps to hold the heat at the top where it is needed.

Try the little oven as a thrift utensil, and you will wonder how you have managed before.

THE CHOCOLATTA IS HANDY,
The children are ready—so now for the boiling water and that afternoon cup of Chocolatta—so nutritious, so good, and so wholesome because of its special preparation.

BLUE LABEL CHOCOLATTA

If your grocer doesn't carry it, we will send you a 1-lb. can, postage prepaid, for 75c. If you live east of the Mississippi, add 10c. if west.

CURTIS BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Domino Cane Sugar
Granulated

You get only one quality when you ask for Domino Cane Sugars by name—the best.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup

The Wizard in Your Pantry
MAPLEINE
The Golden Flow

- transforms simple desserts
- makes instant, delicious maple-flavored cream
- flavors home-made candies, cakes, pudding sauces, ice cream
- gives a subtle, useful tang to meats, gravies and soups.

Possibilities for a hundred good things in every bottle!

Your Grocer sells Mapleine

2 oz. bottle 25c.
Canada, add duty.

4c. in stamps and carton top brings Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes.

Crescent Manufacturing Co.
Dept. H, Seattle, U. S. A.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADIAN BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Effects of Deadlock Between the Dominion Government and Grand Trunk Railway—Retaliatory Tariff Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The deadlock between the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Railway is another of those unfortunate developments arising out of the railway muddle that will benefit none and seems likely to leave a bad impression abroad. In fairness, however, to the government it must be said that its failure to make provision for the company's recent default on interest, as well as its refusal to extend the time for the arbitration hearing, was not due to a desire to drive a hard bargain, but rather to the conviction that such action was necessary in the public interest. The Grand Trunk has asked the government for \$2,000,000 for this year's operations, and the government has indicated the request; but the latter takes the position that in return for further payments the road must be handed over. This management says cannot be done unless the shareholders give special authorization until the award has been announced.

The sudden departure of President Howard Kelly for England is accepted as an indication that he will consult with the directors with a view to an early submission to the shareholders of an agreement that will be satisfactory to the government.

Little Effect at Home

While these developments are unfortunate it cannot be said that they have had a very marked effect on the financial and business situation at home. Possibly this is because the stock is not held here; moreover, the recognition that the government has arranged for the financing of all the units that will compose the Canadian National system removes what otherwise would be a deadweight on the market.

D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National system, continues to express confident opinions over the ultimate future of that corporation. Speaking at Ottawa, he said that those who contended that Canada had too much railway mileage were much mistaken. If the public would only have patience the Canadian National would become a great asset. The action of Parliament in declaring a committee to inquire into the workings of the system is of very great importance, and quite possibly may result in changes in management.

The decision in the United States to proceed at once with the enactment of an emergency tariff bill almost identical in character with the Fordney bill, voted by President Wilson, may have an important effect on Canadian tariff legislation. The annual budget has not yet been submitted to Parliament, and as it contains any announcement that the government may have to make on the tariff it is quite possible that action by Congress may be made the basis for retaliatory legislation. It is well known that certain protectionist interests will strongly urge the government to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented. Under ordinary conditions the government would be inclined to accept this advice, and indeed, may do so in the hope of securing an issue for the general election campaign which cannot be long delayed.

Water Freight Service

The effect of the prevailing high freight rates, which have practically stopped the shipping of lumber from British Columbia to Ontario and the further east, and have brought into existence steamship services from Vancouver to Montreal via the Panama Canal, is to be seen also in the announcement that the Shawinigan Company will operate a line of steamers between Three Rivers, Quebec, and America ports. It is pointed out that for such a service there are ample cargoes, for it would carry such products as pulp, paper, and chemicals, while on the return run the heavy general exports from the United States to this country would render it easy to secure sufficient business. The signs are not wanting that water transportation will receive a powerful stimulus if the existing rates are maintained.

The Spruce Falls Company, an American concern that is engaged in very extensive pulp and paper development at Kapuskasing, Ontario, has already expended \$2,000,000. It has 300 employees, not including those engaged in lumbering operations, and the number will be increased as the time comes for the opening of the mills. The mill will have a capacity of 120 tons a day.

While the Cuban situation through the failure of the Banco Nacional de Cuba again has become disturbed, Canadian financiers are confident of the early recovery of the island. E. L. Fries, managing director of the Royal Bank, who recently returned from Cuba, said that the wonderful productivity of her soil and the nearness of the American market were an assurance that her recovery would be rapid.

METAL WORKING EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Exports of metal working machinery from the United States declined from \$3,749,151 in February, 1921, to \$2,151,781 in February, 1921. They were valued at \$4,394,000 for January, 1921. France, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Japan, China and Australia are the largest current buyers.

STEEL PRODUCTS
PRICES REDUCED

United States Steel Corporation
Announces Cuts in Quotations
of \$1.50 to \$15 Per Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Interest now centers in the next move of the independent steel companies. The United States Steel Corporation having announced price reductions on most of its important products. These reductions, which become effective immediately, average \$7 a ton, ranging from \$1.50 a ton for heavy billets to \$15 for tin plate.

This is the third price cut announced by the United States Steel Corporation since December, 1919. When prices were reduced an average of \$5 a ton. The second cut was made on March 21, 1920, and averaged \$7 a ton. This reduction brought prices down to the schedule approved by the Redfield Industrial Board, which have since been maintained by the company.

While the reductions affect nine of the company's most important products, two, rails and wire nails, remain unchanged. New and old prices are compared as follows:

	New price	Old price
Heavy billets	\$37.00	\$38.50
Sheet bars	36.00	42.00
Sheet	39.00	47.00
Rails	47.00	47.00
Wire rods	48.00	57.00
Bars	2.10	2.85
Plates and structural	2.50	2.65
Flat wire	3.00	3.85
Wire nails	12.25	12.25
Tin plate	8.25	7.00

*Price per 100 pounds.

†Price per keg.

‡Price per base box.

These reductions bring the Steel Corporation's prices more nearly on a level with the prices of the independent steel companies. Some of the prices are below those of the independents, while others are above. Steel billets, for example, now quoted at \$37 a ton by the United States Steel Corporation, are priced by the independents at \$38.50 a ton, compared with \$50.56 a ton announced by the Steel Corporation.

Independent prices vary considerably, and comparisons are based on averages compiled by the Iron Age. The independent companies announced price reductions about six weeks ago, but as these failed to bring the business expected, most of them recently increased their prices about \$2 a ton. It is stated that reductions on tubular and sheet will be announced soon.

DIVIDENDS

The Cudahy Packing Company has passed semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 3 1/2 per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, due at this time. The company says the action was taken to conserve resources during the present period of business depression.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable May 2 on stock of record April 25.

The Illinois Northern Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 2 on stock of record April 10.

The Habishaw Electric Cable Company has passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock of 3 1/2 per cent a share, customarily declared at this time.

The Crocker Wheeler Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 4.

WILSON & CO.'S REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The report of Wilson & Co., packers, shows a deficit of \$940,850 for the year 1920. Profits from operations and dividends received amounted to \$1,486,332, while the interest on the company's bonds totaled \$2,487,332. The surplus of the preferred stock, payable \$14,375,703, compared with \$23,037,384 reported the previous year. Two million dollars, however, had been set aside against contingencies arising from fluctuations in exchange on the company's interests in South America and for other purposes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.32 1/2	\$2.30 1/2	\$1.9364
France (French)	.9707 1/2	.9708	.1820
France (Belgian)	.9785 1/2	.9728	.1820
France (Swiss)	.1728	.1720	.1820
Italy	.0463 1/2	.0459 1/2	.1200
Guinea	.3459	.3463	.0295
German mark	.0180 1/2	.0162 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.28 1/2	.28 1/2	...
Argentine peso	.2227	.2222 1/2	.4225
Dongon (Dongon)	.0722	.0722	.1200
Peonias	.1390	.1390	.1925
Swedish kroner	.2370	.2370	.2820
Norwegian kroner	.1810	.1810	.2420
Danish kroner	.1810	.1810	.2420

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market continued to fall yesterday, new low levels being again reached. May closed at 1.23 1/2, a drop of 4 1/2 points from the previous day. July closed at 1.07 1/2, compared with 1.10 1/2 the previous day. Corn went down with wheat, May closing at 53 1/2, July at 58 1/2 and September at 61 1/2. Hogs and provisions were higher. May 15 1/2, July 15 1/2, September 15 1/2. May pork 15.50, July pork 15.45, May lard 9.50, July lard 10.25, May ribs 8.92, July ribs 9.27.

BRITISH SHIPPING
INDUSTRY IS DULL

Owners Cutting Expenses to Be Ready for Any Revival of International Trade—Motor Ships Help to Reduce Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its London News Office

LONDON, England—British shipping industry is at present in a depressed condition and there is not much hope of its reviving until trade is reopened to such an extent that freights can be standardized, and running costs reduced to a level that will enable ships to earn a profit.

Shipowners are busily engaged in cutting their losses in contracts entered into for new ships during the shipping boom of last year. Shipbuilders are accepting varying amounts to come to such an arrangement, all contracts being canceled by mutual agreement. At the present time there is a glut of cargo steamers afloat, and what is wanted is passenger-carrying liners.

Before shipping can be put on a proper basis, a reduction of wages by agreement will be necessary, and this must take place with a simultaneous reduction of wages throughout the country, enabling a reduction in the selling price of merchandise, and consequent reopening of international trade.

The success of the motor ship propelled by interest combination engines of the Diesel type is opening up the way for a shipowner to considerably reduce his expenses, and at the same time increase the cargo-carrying capacity of his fleet. It is anticipated that when shipowners again come on the market for new vessels, a very much greater proportion of the orders placed will be for this type of vessel.

In statistics issued by the Ministry of Transport, giving the total net registered tonnage of vessels arriving and departing with cargo and in ballast in the coasting and foreign trades, it is shown that London headed the list with a total tonnage arriving in January of 1,411,557 and the amount departing was 1,399,319, as compared with 1,561,184 arriving and 1,679,947 departing in December.

Figures for the United Kingdom as a whole are as follows in respect of the last four months:

		Arrived	Departed
		total	total
Month	Year	N. R. T.	N. R. T.
October, 1920	5,561,913	3,352,008
November, 1920	5,174,896	5,111,347
December, 1920	5,763,537	10,033,018
January, 1921	5,123,369	5,655,800

LIST REACTS IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Steels and rails featured the reaction in the stock market yesterday. With few exceptions the list closed lower, leaders losing between 1 and 5 points. Northern Pacific, with a loss of 4 1/2, made the greatest decline. Specialties of the leather, textile and food varieties were affected by the operations of the shorts.

Dividend-paying rails, particularly Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, made price concessions. American Smelting, Corn Products, United Oil, United States Rubber and Utah Copper, with slight gains, were exceptional to the general trend. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 494,100 shares.

The market closed heavy: Steel 80 1/2; Northern Pacific 63 1/2; 4 1/2; Union Pacific 14 1/2; 1 1/2; Studebaker 7 1/4; 1 1/4; International Paper 6 1/2; 1 1/2.

SECURITIES WEAK
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange displayed a tendency to decline yesterday, following the decision of the transport workers and the railway men to strike at 10 p. m. Friday. Trading remained small. The feeling in home rails was calm, although the group sagged. Selling was not heavy. Dollar descriptions were hard, in sympathy with the movement of New York exchange. Argentine rails were heavy.

Changes in the gilt-edged section were narrow, but the undertone of the department was weaker. After advancing, oil shares reacted from the top. Shell Transport & Trading 5 1/4 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/4.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 4. De Beers 10 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Silver 34 1/2. per ounce, money 1 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short 6 per cent, three months 6 1/2.

RUSSO-SWEDISH TRADE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A syndicate comprising representatives of the principal Swedish industrial and export companies and of the leading banks has been formed here to promote trade with Soviet Russia. It has a capital of 1,000,000 kroner and the syndicate is so far advanced that a committee of the syndicate will proceed to Russia almost immediately.

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT FROM JUTE

CALCUTTA, India—The directors of the Dundee-Calcutta Jute Company—the Samnagar, Titagarh and Victoria companies—recommended final dividends of 25 per cent. This, with interim dividend of 20 per cent, makes a dividend of 45 per cent for the year.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. May 12.06, July 12.65, October 13.17, December 13.54, January 13.57. Spot quiet; middling 12.30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Berlin dispatch says that the most important German textile mill since the armistice has been revealed in the announcement of an appointment of a committee for Hermann Wuenche's Hain, cotton spinners of Ebersbach. The mill, built in 1914, has 30,000,000 marks and the value of accumulated merchandise is 50,000,000 marks.

Stockholders of the Atlantic Refining Company have unanimously approved the \$15,000,000 10-year 4 1/2 per cent bond issue sold by the company last February. These bonds were offered "as is and when issued," and were subject to the approval of the stockholders.

According to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from the Peruvian Government, the Peruvian Government will permit the exportation of rice to the amount of 23 1/2 per cent of the amount imported. The embargo was placed on the exportation of rice from Peru in August, 1919.

Italy has decided to electricity about 5000 miles of state railways, and will shortly send a mission to the United States to study the best systems of railway electrification.

Textile factories at Sababal, Spain, will close their doors. Stocks on hand are valued at 12,000,000 pesos, but there are no purchasers.

The Canadian merchant marine last year carried \$50,000,000 worth of Canadian products. When 10 more ships are built the tonnage will be \$74,353. The average cost per ton has been \$191.95, against \$215 in the United States.

BANK SAVINGS IN
NEW YORK GAIN

Deposits in State Institutions December 31, 1920, 11.69 Per Cent Greater Than on June 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The marked increase in savings deposits in this State, as shown by the report of the superintendent of banks, and compared with the general decrease in commercial deposits, indicates how habits of thrift and economy are practiced during times of depression.

The net increase in the amount of business deposits in 1920, amounted to \$2,730,187,369.53. Compared with the amount of resources as of December 31, 1919, the increase for the year was \$278,193,650.39 or 11.11 per cent. Resources June 30, 1920, amounted to \$2,588,320,382.73. The gain for the six-month period, June 30 to December 31, 1920, was, therefore, \$141,867,085.86.

The amount due depositors December 31, 1920, was \$2,533,652,511.76, a gain for the year of \$265,256,712.76, or 11.69 per cent. A comparison with the gain for 1919, which was considered a most remarkable year, shows that the increase for 1919 was slightly lower, namely 11.02 per cent. Since the number of open savings accounts as of December 31, 1920, was 3,517,926, representing a gain of 153,491 during the year, the average deposit account was \$663.36, compared with \$619.77 on December 31, 1919. The average deposit per inhabitant on December 31, 1920, was \$245.37, compared with \$218.36 on December 31, 1919.

The net increase in the amount of real estate loans taken by the savings banks in New York State in 1920 was \$128,000,000. During the same period the amount of deposits of the 142 institutions increased \$265,256,712.09.

During the last four years savings banks in New York State have made some great changes in their investment policy. Railway, municipal and state bonds aggregated about \$150,000,000 have been sold or traded, while almost \$450,000,000 worth of Liberty and Victory bonds and \$200,000,000 in bonds and mortgages have been added. During this period total resources increased \$590,883,000.

On December 31, 1920, 48,230 per cent of the deposits and guaranty fund was invested in bonds and mortgages; on June 30, 1920, 45.03 per cent; on December 31, 1919, 45.19 per cent; on June 30, 1919, 45.04 per cent.

That the bankers' acceptance is more universally filling the savings bank need for a readily convertible secondary reserve is shown by the fact that with the great increase in deposits, holdings of acceptances increased in the amount of cash held on hand December 31, 1920, was no greater than on June 30, 1920.

The amount deposited during 1920, not including dividends credited, was \$975,696,950.41, compared with \$789,276,992.75 in 1919. Excess of deposits over withdrawals was \$176,628,556.43. During 1919, excess of deposits was \$145,684,957.05, or 18.4 per cent.

TIRE CAPITAL REDUCTION

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has filed articles with the Secretary of State reducing its common stock from \$100,000,000 to \$1,000,000. Completion of the company's reorganization plans probably will be announced this week and immediately thereafter the \$99,000,000 bonds and debentures to be issued in connection with reorganizing will be offered for sale. Goldman, Sachs & Co. will head a syndicate which will offer \$25,000,000 30-year 8 per cent first mortgage bonds, and Blair & Co. will pay off secured bank loans, and revenue from debentures will wipe out other loans and provide the company with additional working capital.

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Geological Survey reports production of soft coal in the week ended April 2 at 5,797,900 net tons, a decrease of 670,000 from the previous week.

STEEL INgot PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—March steel ingot production of 26 companies, making about 85 per cent of the country's output, was 1,570,975 tons, compared with 1,749,477 in February and 1,599,049 in March, 1920, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

REPORT ON GRAIN
MARKET PRACTICES

Chicago Board of Trade Directors Get Results of Study of Effect of "Short Selling of Futures" on Commodity Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has submitted to President J. P. Griffin its report on an investigation he had requested concerning alleged trade abuses on the board.

The report opposed elimination of short selling, making specific definitions as to the meaning of the term and declaring that the present rules on manipulation of the market, if enforced, would eliminate any evils now ascribed to short selling. It opposed limitation of trade periods in futures, favored a "competent and aggressive" censorship of market news, opposed private market wires into towns of less than 25,000 population except under management of a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and recommended revision of trade customs concerning deferred acceptance of trade contracts and of extension of credit to clients whose transactions were for other than hedging purposes.

The report conceded that for a period of years prior to July 1, 1920, the trading activity of the exchange was, at times, in excess of that warranted by the requirements of the market.

It attributed this to the fact that by governments during the war, but admitted that "at times individuals attempted to follow in the wake of the operations of these governments," saying that this "undoubtedly resulted in what might be termed over-speculation."

Study of Manipulation
"The belief that grain markets can be manipulated downward, that short selling can successfully and permanently reduce prices, is erroneous," the report said, "and is based on lack of knowledge of the markets and of economic laws."

In an open-market market, such as the grain market, downward manipulation is impossible, with this exception, that a short seller might throw large quantities of sales into the market and break prices while the selling was in progress, or until the prices at which the grain was being offered were disseminated throughout the world, and the world's buyers became aware of the values at which the grain was being offered.

Should the short seller bring grain below its legitimate price, the world's buyers would flock to the market with their orders and take his offerings off his hands.

"The short seller is always at the mercy of the buyer or of the owner of grain, for he sells something he does not have and he must buy that something back. If he buys back in the open market, his purchases would naturally advance prices to the extent that the sales had forced declines. If he buys the actual grain to deliver, it would be unreasonable to assume that he could buy this grain below its legitimate value. The short sale is not a lien in cash grain, although eventually it becomes a cash transaction at the maturity of the contract, and since cash grain prices are determined by the present actual supply, the cash grain cannot be materially influenced by an offer to sell short for future delivery.

Hedging Is Defended
"To eliminate short selling would destroy the usefulness of the future market for hedging purposes. Should attempts be made to manipulate the market, our rules against manipulation would be rigidly enforced and offenders disciplined."

"Realizing the great economic service which is performed by organized speculation, we cannot consider recommendations for restrictions which would hamper hedging facilities and destroy the economic usefulness of the market."

Private wires in small towns and villages help the country shippers, but the value is offset by the evils of much incompetent speculation which is encouraged by ill-advised solicitors, the report said in opposing wires into towns of less than 25,000, unless under supervision of a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Short trading periods in futures would militate against the grain dealer or distributor who was carrying surplus stocks at the moment unsalable, and would be undesirable from the standpoint of the farmer who wished to hedge his grain, the report continued.

It said market news censorship was essential to prevent false rumors which would affect the market, and said the rules should be amended so as to preclude deferred acceptance of contracts and to prohibit extension of credit for purely speculative purposes.

OIL COMPANY EXPANSION
DENVER, Colorado—Officials of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Midwest Refining Company have decided upon plans for increasing production of gasoline in plants of both companies. The Standard will begin erection of 24 85,000-barrel tanks for storage of fuel oil produced by the Midwest Refining Company and designed for conversion into gasoline in the Standard's cracking plant. This storage will enable the Midwest refinery to operate on a larger amount of crude, and to handle a minimum of 80,000 barrels a day.

BRITISH LEATHER
AND HIDE TRADE

Market Generally Continues to Sag and Dealers Are Relieved to Close Down for Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its London News Office

LONDON, England—British tanners and leather dressers closed down for the spring holidays with a feeling of relief as the quarter has been a period of anxiety. It is a question whether a single firm has made money since the year opened, and with most it has been a question, not of making money, but of avoiding as much loss as possible.

The new hide market continues to sag week by week, and values are lower in many cases than they were before the war. Tanners are not buying stock, and there must be a vast accumulation of hides and skins going down under salt. The opinion is held that hides may go down to 2d. or 3d. per pound unless there is some spur in the export trade. Foreign hides show the general depression, and importers are holding out all sorts of inducements to tanners to buy, without result.

The slight improvement of a few weeks ago in the leather trade was not maintained, and the quarter closed with a general depression with tanners and merchants. What little demand there has been has emanated from the tanners who have kept the market fairly clear of light bonds.

This has dropped away, partially through the fine spring weather which has been such a feature so far this year. Sole of leather is selling at very low prices, and in many cases limed bellies are now cast into the glue pit, as they do not pay for tanning. There is very little American sole leather coming over, the rate of exchange and depression here telling against business.

Such upper leathers as box calf, glazed kid and willow are only selling at very low prices and in small quantities. Prices now range from 6d. to 12d. per foot, and even then users are not very willing to buy. Carriers are now worried over the decision of the British Government to sell their holding of about six hundred tons of dressed skins at prices below present cost of production. Shoe manufacturers closed down for a week or more for the spring holidays, as they had very few orders in hand.

COAL EXPORT TRADE
FIGURES COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its London News Office

LONDON, England—Great Britain coal export trade has divided into two camps since the war, and her markets have been captured by the United States of America, as will be seen by the following statistics:

	United Kingdom	U. S. A.
1913	63,730,065 tons	475,713 tons
1919	17,077,840 tons	1,497,595 tons
1920	19,615,470 tons	2,438,122 tons

COAL EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

	United Kingdom	U. S. A.
1913	4,892,903 tons	441,968 tons
1919	1,920,461 tons	1,497,595 tons
1920	556,414 tons	12,813,063 tons

COAL EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

	United Kingdom	U. S. A.
1913	75,400,118 tons	20,708,583 tons
1919	19,000,301 tons	2,995,190 tons
1920	24,821,853 tons	23,258,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Brooklyn Champions Open the 1921 Season With an Uphill Victory Over Boston—One Extra-Inning Contest

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	
New York	1	0	1.000	
Chicago	1	0	1.000	
Boston	0	1	.000	
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	
St. Louis	0	1	.000	
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	

GAMES TODAY				
Brooklyn at Boston				
New York at Philadelphia				
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati				
St. Louis at Chicago				

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
 Brooklyn 5, Boston 4
 New York 10, Philadelphia 5
 Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3
 Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs opened its championship season of 1921 yesterday afternoon with all of its eight teams getting into action. The Brooklyn champions of 1920 made a most auspicious start by winning an uphill game from the Boston Braves at Boston, 5 to 4. A crowd of 15,000 persons saw the official start of the season. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Coadre, Monahan, Smith and Krueger, Miller; Gossage and O'Neill. Umpire—Brennan and Emile.

BROOKLYN WINS 5 TO 4
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves were defeated by Brooklyn in a ninth-inning attack and lost the season's opening game, 5 to 4. A crowd of 15,000 persons saw the official start of the season. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Coadre, Monahan, Smith and Krueger, Miller; Gossage and O'Neill. Umpire—Brennan and Emile.

NEW YORK WINNER 10 TO 5
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York beat out W. F. Donovan's Philadelphia Club in the eleventh inning of a closely played game. The two teams collected a total of 35 hits during the game and made five errors. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Douglas, Barnes, Toney and Smith; Ring, Betts and Brugg. Umpire—McCormick and Hart.

CHICAGO BEATS ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago started the season with a well-earned victory, 5 to 2, over St. Louis in the opening game of the National League. G. C. Alexander allowed only six hits. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Alexander, Freeman and O'Farrell; Haines, Parton, Kierher and Clemens. Umpire—O'Day and Quigley.

CINCINNATI GAINS A 5-TO-3 WIN
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds, although out of the lead, gained a 5-to-3 victory over Pittsburgh in the opening game of the season. League was hit freely but thinned in the pinches. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—League and Wingo; Adams, Hamilton and Schmidt. Umpire—Meyer and Moran.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
URBANA, Illinois—R. A. Barnes '22, an 18-year-old pitcher for the University of Illinois baseball team, played an important part in the defeat of the Northwestern University nine yesterday. The score stood 8 to 0. Only 23 batters faced the Illinois star. Barnes pitched only 75 balls, just six more than the record set by C. Mathewson for the least number pitched in one game. He also struck out 10 batters.

Illinois started out auspiciously in the opening inning, and showed some heavy hitting. Northwestern sent two pitchers and three catchers in an effort to stop the Illinois offensive but neither pitcher was able to successfully check the hitting. The score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 Illinois 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Northwestern 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—League and Wingo; Adams, Hamilton and Schmidt. Umpire—Meyer and Moran.

MARVARD ELECTS BOYCE
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Durke Boyce '22 of New York, New York, has been elected Harvard University tennis captain for next season.

THOMAS WINS IN CROSS-COUNTRY
 By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CAERLIFON, England—The twenty-third annual cross-country running championship of Wales was won by E. Thomas, of Cwmbran, who covered the 10 miles of fairly difficult going in 49m. 11.4s. Thomas' team did not carry off the honors, however, as New-

port Harriers, who have held the championship since 1914, obtained a fine victory by getting their six men home in the first 15. S. Judd, of Newport Harriers, set the pace for the greater part of the race, and went well on the way to victory until within easy reach of home. Thomas put in a fine burst and won with 45s. to spare.

NEW YORK WINS ONE-SIDED GAME

Philadelphia Athletics Are Defeated in the American League Opening Game 11 to 1—World Champions Also Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Boston	1	0	1.000	
St. Louis	1	0	1.000	
New York	1	0	1.000	
Washington	1	0	1.000	
Cleveland	0	1	.000	
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	

GAMES TODAY				
Boston at Washington				
Philadelphia at New York				
Chicago at Detroit				
Cleveland at St. Louis				

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
 Boston 4, Washington 3
 St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2
 New York 11, Philadelphia 1
 Chicago at Detroit (postponed)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Six of the eight teams in the American Baseball League started out on their 1921 race for the championship pennant yesterday afternoon, Chicago and Detroit being forced to remain idle on account of rain. The New York team gave some evidence of its tremendous hitting power by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics by the one-sided score of 11 to 1. St. Louis sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating the World Champion Cleveland club, 4 to 3, while the Boston Red Sox won the other game played by a score of 6 to 3.

NEW YORK WINS ONE-SIDED GAME
NEW YORK, New York—A capacity crowd watched New York, along with G. H. Ruth, defeat the Philadelphia Athletics, 11 to 1 in New York's opening game. Ruth made four hits, two of them doubles. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Mays and Schanz; Perry, Haas and Perkins. Umpire—Dineen, Nallin and Wilson.

ST. LOUIS BEATS CLEVELAND
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—George Siler started out with his heavy hitting and with a double and triple, contributed to a St. Louis victory in the opening game of the American League season here. The World's Champion, Cleveland Indians, were defeated 4 to 2. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Shooker and Seaver; Oswald, Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpire—Evans and Hildebrand.

BOSTON WINS 6 TO 3
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Boston Red Sox's heavy hitting proved too much for the Washington Senators in the opening game of the season and gave Boston a 6-to-3 win. S. B. Jones pitched in mid-season form. Score by innings:
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Johnson, Erickson, Zachary and Gharitty. Umpire—Connolly and Moriarty.

VERMEULEN WINS FRENCH TITLE
 By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAINT-CLOUD, France—Jean Vermeulen, the well-known cross-country runner, won the French national professional cross-country running championship here recently, covering the distance of 16.5 kilometers in the good time of 59m. Considering the difficult course, the time taken reflects great credit on Vermeulen's ability. The team classification yielded a victory in favor of Cercle des Sports de France, this team having a winning margin of 38 points over the runner-up, Union Sportive de Dax.

WESLEYAN NAMES COACHES
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—J. F. Martin, former Oberlin College athlete, has been chosen head football coach at Wesleyan University. He was assistant football coach last fall. The Athletic Council also has reelected him coach of the track team. P. O. Frey, also a former Oberlin player, has been named coach of basketball and basketball at Wesleyan, effective next fall. He is now assistant coach in these two sports.

LEHIGH ELECTS LEES
BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania—John Lees, brother of George Lees, substitute catcher with the Chicago American League baseball club, has been elected captain of the Lehigh University basketball team for next year. Lees is also one of the main pitchers on the Lehigh nine, with which his brother starred a few years ago.

PRINCETON NAMES STINSON
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Edward Stinson '22 of Baltimore, Maryland, has been elected captain of the Princeton University swimming team for the season of 1921-22. Stinson captained the Princeton freshman team two years ago. He swam the hundred and is a member of the relay team. Stinson played and on the varsity football team last fall.

FEW VETERANS OUT AT CHICAGO

Maroon Baseball Coach Expects Better Team Play to Make Up for the Loss of Individual Stars This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—With few veterans and no stars, but many vigorous green aspirants of better than average ability, Prof. Fred Merrifield is evolving a baseball team to represent the University of Chicago in the race for the championship of the intercollegiate conference athletic association this spring.

There are four or five men in competition for every place on the nine, and when Coach Merrifield cuts his squad down to 25 he expects to have a much more formidable team than the one he took to Japan last year. "There were many stars on the team last year," said Coach Merrifield, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but little real team work. This year the situation is reversed. While we have lost most of our stars, we have gained team unity. It is hard to tell just what characteristics in play we will develop. I think we will have a team of good hitters, speedy on the bases, and good fielding. The pitching remains to be seen and proven against 'Big Ten' batters."

Of the six pitchers of varsity caliber, H. O. Crisler '21 will do most of the work. He went to Japan last year with the team. He has had more experience than any of the others, and has control, speed and curves. Coach Merrifield thinks he has good judgment and expects him to be one of the leading pitchers of the conference this season.

E. W. Palmer '22 and Henry Gerstma '22 are the other two pitchers with varsity experience. They were with the voyaging team last year. Of the two, Palmer has the best speed and control, and will likely prove the chief support for Crisler in the box. H. H. Schulte '23, R. A. Burch '23 and G. W. Chenick '23, are three aspirants untried in varsity competition. They will have opportunities to prove their ability.

Among the six men in line for catcher, George Yardley '23 stands out as the most likely. In addition to being a capable batsman, he has a sure eye and a powerful swing at bat. A good second to Yardley is F. B. Crothers '23, while A. C. Lund '22, J. W. Tate '22 and W. E. Wolf '22 are also in the running. The Maroon will not lack talent behind the plate. Capt. R. M. Cole '21 is also skilled on the receiving end of the battery, but his regular place is center field.

At first base Clatus Dixon '23 seems assured a permanent place. He is considered one of the possible stars of the season, both in playing the initial base and in performing at the bat. J. G. Faick '23 is another candidate, while pitchers Chenick and Schulte may be used as utility men at the post.

Second base, shortstop and third base candidates are D. H. Fryer '23; George Feder '23, one of the Japan veterans; A. M. Barnes '23, R. E. Ford '22, H. E. Woods '22, H. A. Curtis '22 and J. F. McGuire '22. Curtis, McGuire and Woods will have the call on these positions because of their batting ability.

Captain Cole will be a fixture at center field, with Gerstma, Wolf and Burch, pitchers, substituting if needed. H. E. Nicely '21, Woods, Ford, William Mandelcorn '23, and Pitcher Schulte are lined up for right field, with H. M. Faick '22, D. H. Mandelbaum '23, Chenick and W. B. Gubbins '23 trying for left field.

The batting order that has been found most effective during the practice season will give some clue as to the men who will have first call on the various positions. It is as follows: Schulte, Faick, Dixon, Curtis, Crisler, Yardley, Woods, Nicely, and McGuire.

Thirteen games are to be played in the championship race. The schedule is as follows:
 April 16—Chicago at Iowa; 23—Chicago at Illinois; 24—Northwestern at Chicago; 30—Wisconsin at Chicago.
 May 4—Ohio at Chicago; 7—Chicago at Michigan; 11—Illinois at Chicago; 14—Chicago at Purdue; 21—Michigan at Chicago; 24—Chicago at Northwestern; 27—Chicago at Wisconsin; 31—Purdue at Chicago.
 June 3—Iowa at Chicago.

COACH BARBER HAS FINE SQUAD

Seven Letter Men Are Out for State College of Washington Varsity Baseball Team This Spring—Captain Ineligible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Pacific Coast News Office
PULLMAN, Washington—Prospects for a championship season in baseball at the State College of Washington are good, according to all indications. The new coach, F. L. Barber, has arrived and he has been giving the squad some hard practice since the first call. The men were held here during spring vacation and two practices were held daily. Over 50 men answered the first call, but the squad is being reduced fast. A number of practice games are being held with non-conference colleges and town teams to give the team practice before the opening of the conference schedule, April 25 and 26, when the initial games of the season will be played with the University of Oregon on the State College diamond.

The seven letter men are being pushed hard for their former positions by the new material, especially members of last year's freshman team. Coach Barber is also trying a number of shifts with the veterans. M. L. Moran '22, B. J. Swanson '22, Martell Kotula '21, R. A. Nash '22, A. E. Rubley '23, and J. B. Friel '23, compose the candidates for the pitcher's position. Moran and Swanson are both veterans in baseball and have a little advantage over the others. However, Moran may be shifted to a field position. Roy Sandberg '23 and R. S. Bray '23 are the strongest contenders for catcher. Both were stars on the freshman team last spring and from all indications will make a place on the varsity this year. W. E. King '21, a veteran at shortstop on the varsity, is working out at third base and M. W. Rocky '21, who played on second base for the last three years, has been shifted to shortstop. A. H. Mueller '21, also a letter man, is back on first and is the strongest man so far for the position.

H. D. Morgan, a three-year letter man, is back in his old position in centerfield. E. V. Foster '23 is a new man and is making a good showing in the outfield. A wealth of material offers competition for the infield and outfield positions. Julian Rouse '23, W. W. Atwater '23, C. A. Oehler '23, J. L. McDonald '23, H. V. Roberts '23, A. Hartuff '23, A. L. Ellsworth '23, R. W. Oltman '23, Ivan Travis '23, F. M. Reynolds '23, A. H. Wegner '23 are all contesting hard for positions. J. L. Prull '23 and Stephen Naggy '23 are two new men who are also showing up well in pitching. H. L. Hanley '22 is pressing Muller hard for first base.

LeRoy Hanley '21, captain-elect for this spring, is ineligible to play baseball on the Cougar team, as he has completed his allotted time as an undergraduate under the Pacific Coast Conference rules. He took part, for a few minutes only, during his freshman year in varsity competition which, under the Pacific Coast Conference rules, counts against his record as a whole year of varsity competition. Hanley is not turning out the squad at all, and a new captain will be elected after the Conference games start.

The 1921 schedule includes 21 games for the Cougars, a large number of which will be played on the home diamond. The complete schedule is as follows:
 April 25-26—University of Oregon at Pullman; 28-30—Oregon Agricultural College at Pullman; 11-12—University of Oregon at Eugene; 13-14—Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; 17—University of Idaho at Moscow; 18—University of Idaho at Pullman; 20-21—University of Idaho at Moscow; 22—Gonzaga at Spokane; 25—University of Washington at Seattle; 30-31—Whitman College at Walla Walla; June 2—University of Idaho at Moscow; 3—University of Idaho at Pullman.

MAJOR SLOGGETT WINS TITLE
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The third battalion of the rifle brigade, represented by Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Capt. T. O. Jameson, proved successful in the doubles of the army rackets championship held recently, the above mentioned pair defeating two other representatives of the third battalion, the rifle brigade, Maj. A. J. H. Sloggett and A. C. Gore, by 4 games to 2, the scores being 13-16, 2-15, 15-9, 15-7, 15-12, 15-11. In the singles, Major Sloggett was the winner, defeating Maj.-Gen. S. H. Sheppard, Royal Engineers, by 3 games to love, the scores reading 15-3, 15-1, 15-0.

NEW SCOTCH RECORD
 By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a swimming gala held here recently, C. K. Baillie of the Grove Swimming Club was successful in establishing a new Scottish record for the 150-yard distance, his time being 1m. 29.3-ss. The previous best was 1m. 40.1-ss, this being credited to W. H. Haynes, Warrander Club. Baillie, it may be mentioned, holds the 50-yard and 100-yard Scottish records, and is the Scottish champion in the 50, 100 and 220-yard events.

ENGLAND WINNER IN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a tournament arranged recently at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, England defeated Ireland at badminton by 7 matches to 2. In the men's singles, Sir G. A. Thomas, the all-England champion, won against G. S. B. Mack, 15-10, 15-9, and H. N. Marrett, England, defeated his opponent, F. A. Kennedy, by 15-11, 15-11, while in the men's doubles Thomas and Marrett were successful against Mack and F. I. Devlin, and P. D. Fitton and R. D. Rovers, also an English pair, proved too strong for R. H. Lambert

HULL KINGSTON ROVERS WIN

Little Change Is Effectuated in the Standing of Northern Rugby Football Union League

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION LEAGUE STANDING				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Hull Kingston R.	22	5	1.386	704
H. H. H.	22	5	1.386	704
Hull	21	6	1.345	700
Swinton	19	8	1.245	654
Wigan	18	9	1.245	654
Leeds	17	10	1.245	654
St. Helens	17	10	1.245	654
Rochdale	16	11	1.245	654
Dewsbury	15	12	1.245	654
Broughton	13	14	1.245	654
Warrington	13	14	1.245	654
Ruddersdal	13	14	1.245	654
York	13	14	1.245	654
Batley	12	15	1.245	654
Widnes	12	15	1.245	654
Barrow	12	15	1.245	654
Wakefield	12	15	1.245	654
Oldham	10	17	1.245	654
Leigh	9	18	1.245	654
Bradford	8	19	1.245	654
Bradford North	6	21	1.245	654
Kelkley	4	23	1.245	654
Salford	2	25	1.245	654

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, England—The standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union League was not greatly affected by the results of games played March 19, except for the fact that the Leeds men appeared to have jeopardized much of their hopes of securing a place of taking part in the supplementary contest for supremacy at the end of the season by allowing York to defeat them on their own enclosure. The pronounced success of Hull Kingston Rovers indicated a determination to remain at the head of the standing, and indeed it is difficult to see any likelihood of their position being seriously challenged.

Bradford Northern gave another sparkling display in the match with Hull on March 19, and certainly ought to have won, the final scores of 6 points to 4, in favor of Hull, not quite accurately reflecting the run of play. The fast Northern forwards gave the Hull defense an anxious time, and their efforts were admirably supported by the halfbacks, also by B. Laughlin center-quarter back and Edgar Oliver at fullback. Two goal kicks from easy positions were missed by Bradford, and thus the points were lost. The combined efforts of the team, supporters, and management of Bradford Northern to improve the standing of the club, during the present season, are now bearing fruit.

Team building is proceeding, principally on material, and ground improvements are being made. Broughton Rangers may be disposed to dispute the legitimacy of the try obtained by Evan Davies for Oldham, but they must have admitted the fine dash of R. Farrar, when that player scored after receiving the ball from J. Tighe. The Rangers played like a united team all through the game, but failed to pierce the Oldham defense, and lost by 6 to 4. Widnes, experienced considerable difficulty while defeating Halifax by 5 points to 0. The teams were well matched, Widnes having a slight advantage forward and Halifax being superior in the backs. To maintain its high position in the standing, Halifax will need, on occasion, to adopt less orthodox methods of completing passing movements when in scoring positions.

Huddersfield 10 points, Wakefield Trinity 3, records fairly accurately the respective merits of the two teams, on the day's play. J. Rogers, for the winners, played a fine game at halfback, and Benjamin Gronow kicked two goals from difficult angles. Hunsford deserved his 7-to-5 victory over St. Helens by reason of clever forward play. The run by W. J. Guerin, in which the defense was scattered like ninepins, ended fittingly in the winning score. The York men surprised Leeds, winning by 5 points to 2, on the Leeds enclosure, and as they were better in combination play, the victory was fully deserved.

Hull Kingston Rovers were in excellent form against Leigh, scoring 45 points to the latter's 4. L. Osbourne kicked 9 goals for the winners. The improvement in the Rovers' backs during the last few weeks has been noteworthy. Keyleigh held a 10-point lead, 20 minutes from the start of the game with Dewsbury, but the latter finally prevailed by 22 to 10. It was the greater speed of the Dewsbury backs that enabled them to find victory. Batley took better advantage of opportunities than did Bramley, scoring 5 points to 3, but was not otherwise superior. William Evans, for Batley, was largely responsible for the victory. A very indifferent display of football was given by Swinton and Barrow, the former winning by 6 points to 2. The Wigan and Rochdale Hornets team played an interesting and fast game, all the scoring, 14 points, being done by Wigan. This game, described as a "friendly," did not count in the league standing.

ENGLAND WINNER IN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a tournament arranged recently at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, England defeated Ireland at badminton by 7 matches to 2. In the men's singles, Sir G. A. Thomas, the all-England champion, won against G. S. B. Mack, 15-10, 15-9, and H. N. Marrett, England, defeated his opponent, F. A. Kennedy, by 15-11, 15-11, while in the men's doubles Thomas and Marrett were successful against Mack and F. I. Devlin, and P. D. Fitton and R. D. Rovers, also an English pair, proved too strong for R. H. Lambert

SMITH NOW LEADS BY THREE GOALS

Draws Away From Joseph Anderson With Whom He Was Equal in the First Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Goals were plentiful in the first division of the English Association Football League during the recent vacation, and as a result, the list of leading goal-scoring underwent several changes. Joseph Smith, of Bolton Wanderers, added three more goals to his total, and thus drew away from Joseph Anderson, of Burnley, who scored only one goal.

W. H. Walker, of Aston Villa, gained slightly on the leaders by scoring 4 goals, thus bringing his total to 28 as against Anderson's 31, and Smith's 33. The player who made most advance, however, was W. T. Roberts, the pivot of Preston North End, who succeeded in augmenting his total to the extent of 5 goals. Two more men in Bert Bliss, of Tottenham Hotspur, and Frank Roberts, of Bolton Wanderers, added their names to those of players who had scored 20 goals or more this season, bringing the number of that distinguished band to 11. Only three men amongst the leading scorers failed to improve their totals in the course of the vacation program, these being Robert Blood, of West Bromwich Albion; Harry Chambers, of Liverpool; and Neil Harris, of Newcastle United. Several players well down on the list brought their scores into double figures. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	33
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	28
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	28
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	24
Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion	24
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	24
Thomas Brown, Manchester City	23
Robert Kelly, Burnley	23
Harry Chambers, Liverpool	21
Bert Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	20
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	20
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	19
David McLean, Bradford	19
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	19
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	18
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	18
Robert Kelly, Burnley	18
J. G. Cook, Chelsea	18
L. Hawke, Newcastle United	18
Andrew Smiles, Newcastle United	18
W. Brown, Burnley	18
H. Johnson, Sheffield Wednesday	18
R. Johnson, Liverpool	18
Richard Parker, Everton	18
R. Woodhouse, Preston North End	18

JED-FOREST WINS OVER SELKIRK
 Former Retains Its Position at the Head of Scottish Rugby Football Competition for Year 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—With the Scotland versus England international rugby football match being played in Edinburgh on March 19 there was very little club play in Scotland on that date, the only match of consequence being that between Jed-Forest in the Border League. This game was important from the point of view of the Jed-Forest players, who were running a close race with Hawick for the championship of the district, which is contested with great keenness by the south of Scotland clubs. Jed-Forest, Langholm, Kelso and Gala. That is the order in which the clubs stood after the game on March 19. Jed-Forest defeated Selkirk and retained its position at the head of the competition and incidentally completed its engagements for the season with 11 wins and one defeat.

Hawick had still two games to play, with Kelso and Selkirk,

AMERICAN MARKET
FOR CANADIAN PULP

Proposal That Available Wood
Be Withheld From United
States Depleted - Continent
Seen as Unit in Paper Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Answering the proposal made in Canada that the Canadian paper mills purchase all available freehold wood so as to withhold it from the American market and at the same time avoid cutting Canada's own vast timber limits, George W. Sisson Jr., president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, in his annual address yesterday, charged that such propositions came from those with personal ends to serve, and without regard to the international relations of the two countries. Commenting on the policy of Canada in prohibiting the export of pulpwood out from crown lands, and the proposals for a Canadian embargo on freehold wood, he said:

"The Underwood resolution providing for the orderly and amicable discussion of these matters with Canada failed to receive the signature of President Wilson, but will be reintroduced in Congress and will, we believe, result in some action. America does not desire to rob Canada of her birthright in her pulpwood resources and no suggestion of retaliation was ever intended in the fair and truthful statement that both countries need raw materials which are produced or exist in the other country and that arrangement for interchange of such resources should be upon some fair plan of cooperation helpful to industry on both sides of the line.

Continued a Single Unit

"We are glad that our neighbors to the north are in so strong a position as to the production and sale of pulp and paper. The United States by its policy of an open market to them has provided a factor as essential to their success as are their natural resources. The entire North American continent should be viewed as a single unit in this great industry. Within these two countries lie the possibilities that make for completeness in the industry: The forest resources, the fuel supply, the managerial and engineering capacity, and a market for the product, which is as essential a factor in industrial success as any other of those mentioned, and without which natural resources could not be profitably utilized. Approached in this spirit on both sides, our economic problems will find a mutually satisfactory solution and it is certain that this pulpwood question could be taken out of politics and divorced from the influence of selfish promotion interests if only the industry adjusted by the practical men in the industry.

"A sense of reciprocal personal interest and sympathy will go far to maintain sound personal relations."

Open Shop Movement

Mr. Sisson believed that the open shop movement was but a natural reaction to the extremes of conduct and assertion, local and national, of closed shop unionists. It was not in any sense a "conspiracy" of employers, but flowed from an increasingly insistent and significant popular demand "for the recognition and restoration of principles as old as our institutions."

Mr. Sisson called for a halt in the tendency to look to government for solution of the industrial problems. The only sound foundation for the prosperity of industry was free and fair cooperation, he said.

Mr. Sisson said of taxation:

"Coordinate with any study of taxation or methods of raising revenues should be an equally earnest study and survey of public expenditure, and this phase of the investigation merits the keenest analysis and most searching probe. All movements to institute business-like reforms in our government administration should receive our earnest support."

Sentiment is developing among the members of the association that the time has come for the leaders of industry in the United States to take a hand in settling the controversy between the railroad executives and their employees, in order to stabilize rates and prices for the products of industry. This would be in accord with the recent action of the railroad securities holders in conferring with the Labor leaders, which called for the criticism from the executives as interference.

Profiteering Alleged

The allegation of profiteering by retail dealers caused much comment in the meeting of the Tissue Papers Manufacturing Association. The charge that sheets of paper for which the manufacturer charged about \$1 for 500 sheets were being retailed at two cents a sheet, and the alleged cause of an increase of from \$50 to 700 per cent, while orders were so few as to threaten closing many mills, led to many protests.

The following statement was adopted:

"The taking of a profit of 400 per cent by the retailer is an outrage upon the consumer for which the manufacturer is blamed and for which he has no remedy. Many instances have been found where retailers are holding up the prices of all tissues, towel and similar papers, when the mills are unable to get orders enough to operate their plants. The manufacturer has been willing to take more than his loss with the fall of prices, but he is entitled to demand that the retailer give the customer a fair deal, by making prices at a reasonable margin of profit."

Overly Condensed

"Of all the countless practices, one of the most flagrant is to pay extra for overfilling," said Harrington Emerson

RECIPROCITY AMONG
NATIONS IS URGED

Miss Jane Addams Urges Exchange of Ideas and the Cultivation of Intelligence on the Great International Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reciprocity in ideas and ideals among nations and cultivation of an intelligent knowledge of the significance of international issues, were laid down by Miss Jane Addams in an interview as fundamentals in the task of solving world problems of today. Miss Addams, who, as international chairman, is to attend the meeting in Vienna in July of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, stressed the necessity of a changed attitude toward armament programs of the larger nations, urging that, at least, expenditure of the sums set aside by Great Britain, Japan and the United States await a conference of these powers on the question of disarmament.

HEALTH BOARD
RULING ATTACKED

Opposition Stirred Against Health Board Ruling That Children Must Now Wear Arm Bands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Opposition is voiced by supporters of medical freedom to the ruling of the Board of Health of Brookline, Massachusetts, requiring that all children who are declared to have whooping cough, wear yellow arm bands while out of doors. It is felt by the Medical Liberty League that such a ruling, in some way of an imposition on personal freedom, as well as an attempt to "advertise disease," and a case of a health department already vested with wide powers reaching out for more. It is reported that an attempt will be made to obtain a ruling from the Attorney-General as to the constitutionality of such a regulation.

The Medical Liberty League asserts that the present law, adequate for the government of the board of health in that it provides that "a child who is a member of a household in which a person is ill with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or any other infectious or contagious disease, or of a household exposed to such as afebrile, shall not attend any public school during such illness until the teacher of the school has been furnished with a certificate from the board of health of the city or town or from the attending physician of such person, stating that danger of conveying such disease by such child has passed." It is pointed out that the arm band idea is liable to spread, thus popularizing medical supervision. Commenting on the recent defeat of the bill to repeal the compulsory provisions of the vaccination law by the House of Representatives, the Medical Liberty League points out that the main factor in the defeat was the sudden change in tactics in the House. A motion for postponement of consideration which had been made by a medical member of the Legislature, was withdrawn following the assertion of Representative Martin Hayes that he was "tired of receiving literature on both sides of the question" and suggested that it be defeated immediately and got out of the way. That there had been a large amount of correspondence sent to the Representative, it is said, appears to indicate that the issue was alive and hardly one to be disposed of by a rushed vote. Believing that the measure was definitely postponed a vote of a bare quorum was recorded.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED,
PARENTS BRING SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois.—Three suits, each for damages of \$5000, have been filed in the Livingston County Circuit Court as a sequel to the order of the Pontiac Board of Health forbidding attendance at school of children not vaccinated. One suit was filed by R. I. King in behalf of his daughter; another by N. R. King in behalf of his two children, and the third by E. A. Thayer for his two children. The defendant in each case is the Pontiac High School. When the school officer was notified by the parents that their children would not be vaccinated, but that participation in the school instruction was insisted upon, the Board of Education sustained the superintendent and asserted that no exceptions could be made.

AGRICULTURAL DIRECTOR NAMED

ORONO, Maine.—The appointment of Dr. Warner Jackson Morse as director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is announced by President Aley of the University of Maine. Dr. Morse is a graduate of the University of Vermont and received his graduate degree at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1908 he has been connected with the experiment station, serving as plant pathologist since 1909.

GIFT EXTENDS PARK AREA

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Muir Woods National Park, in Marin county, across San Francisco Bay, has been augmented considerably in area by land grants made to the federal government by William Kent, former Congressman, and by the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railroad, it is announced here.

EXCLUSION POLICY APPROVED

SACRAMENTO, California.—Deportation of the Japanese Exclusion League of California were approved by the state Senate on Monday 30 to 4, with but little debate. Proponents of the resolution of approval urged immediate action on the ground that the resolution was to be telegraphed to Washington.

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Whitney Corset Shop

Corsets and Accessories

Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4750

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Whitney Corset Shop

Corsets and Accessories

Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4750

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Whitney Corset Shop

Corsets and Accessories

Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4750

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Whitney Corset Shop

Corsets and Accessories

Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4750

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

CANADA
TORONTO, ONTARIO

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"

Gigantic Cleaners & Tailors

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE

INDIANAPOLIS

Whitney Corset Shop

Corsets and Accessories

Greene's Flower Shop

Successor to Hensley's

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4750

SCHOOLS
CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

CANADA
TORONTO, ONTARIO

McDonough's
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LYNDEBORO, N. H.

NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Notarially attested and signed by me, the undersigned, at my office, in the City of Boston, on the 14th day of April, 1921.

JOHN H. BARRETT, Notary Public.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FOR HIRE

WANTED

WALKER AUTO MOVING CO., Boston

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO.

HOFF-SCHROEDER

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Everywhere they met shadows coming and going

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Animals Committee

We are all very grateful for Kindness to Animals Week, which, as we are sure you all know, is this week. But, as Mr. Bull Frog, who is just beginning to talk again these nice warm days, remarks, it is not only for a Kindness to Animals Week that we are grateful, but for the greater and greater kindness that is being shown us, all the year round.

Bob White, for instance, tells us that the way in which the boys and girls and grown-ups, too, have been helping the birds along this winter is just wonderful, putting food in nice handy places, fastening it up on trees or spreading it out in sheltered spots on the snow.

Indeed, all the animals had something nice to say in this way, at the recent meeting of the Animals' Committee. Mr. Just A. Horse, for instance, who works in a big city carrying groceries round to various houses says he has been specially grateful, recently, for the cheerful way humans take notice of him, every now and again. Nothing, he says, and we all know just what he means, makes him more cheerful than for boys and girls to say "Hello!" to him as they pass. He has a way, he tells us, of putting his two fore feet up on the side walk or pavement while he is waiting for his master. He did it one day just for fun, but he has gone on doing it because he finds no many people stop in a friendly way, and speak to him about it.

"Hello there!" says one man, every now and again, when he sees him. "Hello there! What do you mean by putting your feet up on our side walk? Haven't you got the whole street to stand?" And Just A. Horse wags his ears with pleasure at a good joke.

But, goodness, how we do wonder on don't we? But indeed we do love to be talked to. Birds like it, cows like it, dogs like it, tremendously. We all like it, and we are all so glad that you are beginning to talk to us more.

With kindest greetings,
(Signed for the Animals' Committee)

A. Fox-Terrier,
Just A. Horse,
Bob White,
A. Holstein-Cow,
Bull Frog.

Remembering the Birds

"Oh dear, I wish I knew something new to do," said Herbert as he looked out the window at the falling snow. Sister Ada looked up from her book. "Let's begin on the birds, Herbert," she said.

"Pooh! what can you do for birds?" he asked.

"Well, we might help them out some way," Ada went on. "You go and break off a little bit of evergreen

branch and we'll see what we can do." Herbert gave a little grunt, but grabbed his cap and went out. Surprised were always pleasant. When he returned, he held up a big double branch with thick ends.

"Oh, isn't that fine! Now show me what to do," he exclaimed joyfully.

Ada went to the pantry and soon returned with hands full.

"Now you tie these empty match boxes on the branch," she commanded. "and first thing you know we will have a wonderful surprise for the birds." Herbert got very busy and soon the boxes were dangling ready for the next move. Into one he dropped some sunflower seeds that Ada had saved from last summer and into another rice and then some grain.

"Now we'll put this little patty pan on for water and—"

Herbert looked at her in surprise.

"Why, don't you know the water will freeze?"

Ada laughed heartily. "This is where the kindness comes in," she said quietly. "We, you and I, are going to keep the ice broken so the birds won't have to go thirsty. They always need a drink, you know."

"Where shall we put the tree, Ada?" Herbert then asked.

"The girl looked out the window. 'What would you think about that corner of the wood house? The wind will not do very strong there and we can see them too. It will be fun to watch them and I am sure they will sing their thanks.'"

"Just fine," came from the boy.

"Let me take it out," Herbert danced around expectantly. Ada watched him as he carefully nailed the branch to the woodhouse. He tried it from every angle and was careful to have the boxes and patty pan so they would not upset.

When he came in, his eyes shone with happiness. "I'll remember their drink every time I want a drink," he said. "I'm so glad we had the surprise for the birds."

Country School

The sun is shining through our schoolroom. It comes across the winter fields and across the drifts. We can see the tops of the black fennas as they look up from the snow. The crows are flying over our schoolhouse and are cawing, as they fly through the cold, sunshiny morning.

Teacher now says, "Geography class!"

Then we all get up and walk to the front where the bench is and sit down before the big globe.

The children in the back of the room sit quietly and study. I hear their slate pencils on their slates. They are learning how to spell and how to do their number work. After awhile they will come up and sit down in front of the big globe and tell Teacher what they have learned.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Visits Shadowland

Copyright, 1921, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

Now when Monkey was sent whizzing out of the windmill and deposited in a heap near the great tree, he at first believed it to be nighttime. For everything seemed black before his eyes. But he soon realized that this was only because his hat had become jammed over his face during the sudden flight from below. So, when he had pushed it back, blinked a dozen or more times, and then looked about—much like an owl who has been rudely awakened from an unusually sound snooze in the very middle of the day—he saw just where he was and, at the same moment, guessed how he came to be there.

"It was those Every-Which-Ways that did it!" he exclaimed, as he straightened his bonnet and brushed the sand from his jacket. "They've brought me straight back to where I started from—that's what they've done!"

"And in very good season, too," put in a near-by, but oddly muffled voice.

"What's that?" answered Monkey, looking quickly about. "Is it you, Round? Or you, Wide, or Shril? Or was it you, Deep?"

"Nary of them," replied the one with the muffled tones, "but before another word I do wish you would kindly move from off my face. You are sitting squarely on my right eyebrow."

"On your eyebrow!" repeated Monkey in consternation, while, as you may well believe, he lost no time in scrambling to his feet. "On your—"

But just then he looked down to find himself gazing full in the face of Shadow-Sho!

"Oh! So it's you, is it?" he cried.

"To be sure it is," answered the other, "and you've arrived just in time. For in a few minutes more the sun will have set and then I'll be ready to accompany you. In the meantime you will please set about gathering a hatful of pebbles."

"But—" began Monkey, not quite understanding.

"Sam! you're belt-buckle!" interrupted Sho in a voice that immediately grew very wide and very positive.

"Do just as I tell you else I shall not take you a step."

So Monkey said no more. Instead, he started off on his hands and knees over the sand. He found many pebbles—smooth, white pebbles about the size of one's thumb. And with these he filled his bonnet. As he returned to Sho's side the latter placed his fingers to his lips.

"Not a sound out of you," he sternly commanded. "Just put your hand in mine and wait."

So Monkey's paw stole softly across

the white sand until it rested in Shadow-Sho's. And then he waited.

Away off across the face of the desert he saw the sun turn to gold, then to copper and, finally—as round and as red as a red circus balloon—lay its cheek against the distant horizon.

For a moment it seemed quite without motion and then it began to slowly drop from view. As it sank away the gray side of the gray-green leaves of the great tree turned a shade darker.

Now and then some of them rustled or danced and Monkey wondered if the windles had come to play in them. He wanted to call out to inquire if it be any of his friends from the well.

But he remembered Sho's warning and so remained as still as the pebbles that lay in his hat.

Looking down he all but concluded that even the thought had offended this exacting fellow who lay sprawled on the sand. For all of a sudden Sho grew paler and made as if to draw his feet away from the foot of the tree quite as though he might be off for the bottom of the windmill-well, the middle of the desert—or goodness only knows where. But this but caused Monkey to cling all the tighter to his hand—so hold fast and to watch. And then, on the very instant that the last ray of light melted from view, Sho pushed off from the great tree and, hand in hand, he and Monkey went tip-toeing away through the twilight.

Needless to say it was Sho who directed their course. He made for the shrubs and small trees which, as you will remember, bounded one edge of the desert. At first Monkey found some difficulty in keeping right of his guide. For Sho wore a jacket and pantaloons that were almost the exact shade of the twilight. Nor did the sound of his footsteps help in the least for the very good reason that Sho did not travel by "steps" but glided along quite as a cloud or a bird crosses the sky or a fine ship slips through the sea.

So, as you will guess, Monkey clung fast to his guide's hand and, with the hatful of pebbles in the crook of his arm, trudged onward with great eagerness. After they had gone for some distance in silence Monkey ventured to speak.

"Why is it you are called Shadow-Sho?" he asked.

"Because I'm the one who guides any visitors who may chance this way," answered his companion. "Many of us have double names but the first part is nearly always Shadow. The other part varies; such as 'Take,' 'Send,' 'Keep,' 'Tick,' 'Took,' 'Bew,' 'Bow,' and so on. All are Shadow-This or Shadow-That just as I am Shadow-Sho."

"I see," nodded Monkey, "only I always thought Sho was spelled with a 'w'."

"So it is," agreed the other, "but I never put it on because it's so hard to write, not to mention its being

about the ugliest letter in the whole alphabet."

"But you spell 'Shadow' with a 'w,'" persisted Monkey.

"Oh, but that's a different kind of a 'w,'" answered Sho. "It's a 'middle w.' It's the 'very end' kind that are so hard to write and that look so ugly at the back-door of one's name."

"Still I don't see—" Monkey began.

"Say," retorted Shadow-Sho, letting his voice grow quite the widest it had yet been, "did you come here to argue with me or to have an adventure?"

"Oh, to have an adventure, by all means," Monkey hastened to answer.

"If I've offended you I'm most—"

"But just at this moment the two reached the edge of the wooded place, and so the subject was dropped."

"Hold tight to my hand, now!" cried Sho, "for here we are at the border of Shadowland and there is no easier place in all the world in which to miss the way. But if you'll just remember two things all will go well: Stick to my hand-and-periggle for all you're worth."

"Do what besides holding tight?" asked Monkey as he hurried along.

"Scriggle," commanded Sho.

And so Monkey did. Monkey scriggled—which is to say that he scrambled across the little clearings that were met with now and then, and wriggled through the thickly wooded places that lay in between.

As the two advanced the trees grew larger and the thickets more dense. Everywhere they met shadows coming and going, hurrying this way or that. Some were very, very black; and some were gray, and some were almost white. Many were traveling in the direction from whence Monkey and Sho had come.

"They are the night-shadows hurrying to their different stations," explained Shadow-Sho.

"What a lot of them there are," marveled Monkey.

"And of different kinds," said his guide. "Though the most important are the moon-shadows, the fire-shadows and the lamp-shadows. They are the busiest ones."

"Goodness, I wish I could be a shadow!" exclaimed Monkey. "A moon-shadow is what I'd want to be."

"And sit quietly the whole night long, perhaps, under a fence-post, say, or a big rock or maybe a hay-cock?" questioned Sho.

"Well I guess that would be a rather quiet life for one who's used to being with a circus," answered Monkey, thoughtfully. And then he added, "Oh, I know! I know! I'd be a flicker-fire-shadow and dance on a hearth. Seems to me that would be no end of fun."

Thus the talk continued as the two went deeper and deeper into the heart of Shadowland. Now and then and here and there they came upon strange sights. There was one that Sho called the "place of Shadow-Tick and Shadow-Took."

"Of course, being shadows, they do

not really tick or took," said he, "and yet they always know the time—just to the very minute, even."

Sho was explaining this to Monkey when the two scriggled to a clearing as big and as round as a ring at the circus. And moving around this, like spokes in a wheel, were all the Shadows Tick and Took. Monkey, who had by this time grown accustomed to noting the differences between the shadows, could see that they were as straight as the shafts of fine arrows.

"They are the sun-dial shadows," said Sho. "They all come from here in the very first place and then hurry back at evening time."

"And do they carry all the minutes and all the seconds back and forth with them?" marveled Monkey.

"Yes, and whole bunches of hours, too," said Sho. "What's more, they've never once been late, and never so much as lost a single second. In fact they set such a splendid example that I'll make bold to say that not one of the thousands upon thousands of shadows who live here in Shadowland was ever late in getting to its station."

"Did you ever know or even hear of a shadow being tardy?"

"Well, now that I come to think of it, I don't believe I ever did," confessed Monkey.

"And I very much doubt if you ever will," declared Sho. "I've always said that a whole lot could be learned from us shadows. Another thing," he continued, "you never knew of one remaining behind after the sun had gone down, or the moon had set or the lamp been put out, did you? Of course you never did. And that's not because we're lazy, either. It's because—being so very prompt when we are first needed and doing our duty so thoroughly—no one would dream of keeping us after hours."

The two had left the place of Shadow-Tick and Shadow-Took while Sho was speaking. As he talked they scriggled onward until, just as he had finished, he came to a sudden halt.

"We are very near it now," said Sho, as he held up one finger for silence. At this Monkey listened and as he did so a strange sound fell upon his ears. It came from no great distance. Indeed it seemed to be concealed in a particularly black but almost adjacent part of the woods. It was as if a thousand pairs of scissors were going "Snip, snip, snip," in rhythmic measure.

"Sounds just like scissors!" he said, speaking his thoughts aloud.

"It is scissors," answers Sho, placing much stress on the second word.

"For now," and here his voice grew so very narrow and so very thin (which was the way Sho's voice got when he whispered) that Monkey could hardly distinguish the words. "Now you are about to gaze upon the wonderful shop of Shadow-the-Tailor."

So saying, he glided into the gloom while, clinging tightly to his guide's hand, the wondering, wide-eyed Monkey scriggled after.

A Dog That Made People Laugh

One rainy day a crowded street car started across a bridge. This bridge was a trestle bridge, which means it had no floor or sidewalk, but had beams of wood placed one after another, about two feet apart, on strong supports, with the car rails laid on top of the beams.

People were not allowed to walk on this bridge because it was for cars and trains only. The car started quickly and was going very fast when suddenly it stopped with a lurch.

The passengers were surprised, but the car started again and they did not think about it any more.

In just another minute the car stopped again with a lurch! The people laughed this time. They thought the motorman was a funny man to start the car and stop it so often on the bridge, and they were more surprised when he called to them to look out the front of the car.

What do you think the passengers saw? A dear little white dog with curly hair and big floppy ears, and he was sitting on one of the beams just in front of the car.

"He stops ever so often," the motorman explained. "This little dog started across the bridge ahead of my car, and he has jumped from one beam to another."

"Is that why you have stopped the car in jerks?" one of the passengers asked.

"Yes," the motorman answered. "The little dog jumps as far as he can and then sits down and rests."

Just then the little dog looked back at the car and wagged his little tail, as much as to say, "Now I will go on," and he started jumping again.

He looked very funny bobbing along, and the passengers laughed to see him go so fast. In a minute he had finished crossing the bridge, and then turning around once more, as though to say good-by, he hurried off down a side street.

Then the motorman started the car, and the passengers went back to their seats, very glad they had such a kind motorman.

The Spider Captain

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a dear little spider That lives by the sea. He's fond of the water. A sailor in he!

Said the spider, one morning, "I'll take a sea trip." So he hustled and hustled And built him a ship!

He gathered some leaves, And he spun them together. When his boat was complete He consulted the weather.

He boarded his craft— 'Twas a glorious day! And swiftly and say! He floated away!

THE HOME FORUM

Divine Power That Heals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one comes to the end of material experiments and utter failure seems paramount, the question arises, where to turn next. At this juncture in the road of human experience the divine power may be called upon by asking God to help. The inclination to follow out the material methods of the world has hindered the gospel of Christ from having a practical living establishment on earth. Whenever suffering presents itself, whether it be mental or physical, and the law of divine power is not applied, all kinds of human experiences follow, which lower the courage and vitality of the individual. Such attacks are calculated to deplete, to undermine, and were this recognized, the energies of spiritual understanding would be put into force and they would act as a perfect correction of any attack against the divine power. Material reasoning is carnal warfare against the reality of Spirit. It would endeavor to darken and depress the human capacity of thinking to such a degree that the real facts of Spirit could not be perceived or understood.

Christian Science has been given to the world by Mrs. Eddy through her understanding of the divine power that heals. This understanding exposed to her also the actions of the carnal mind, its workings of evil, its mesmeristic forces and its subtleties. Through this understanding she broke the veil that was hindering the world from a practical Christianity, whereby the sick can be healed and the suffering can be restored, leading from discord to harmony. She established to a certainty that divine power heals, that God is ever present, that heaven can be brought to earth and peace established within, that those who desire to seek the truth, can find it, that those who have eyes to see, can see, and those who have ears to hear, can listen to the still small voice of divine Love which establishes the art of healing and brings to the human consciousness the perception that God knows all things.

He who doubts the power of God to help under all conditions may well ask himself in what particular respect he supposes the Lord's hand to be shortened, so that it cannot save. Does he question God's potency, might, strength or ability to act? Does God lack the faculty of performing what He sets out to do? Is His capacity limited or can there be conditions under which His control, influence, dominion, sway, command, authority and government must fail? Principle is the only force and can heal every ill.

Jesus after his resurrection was so fully conscious of this God-given power that he told his disciples, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." Mrs. Eddy uses the word power most extensively in her writings, as an attribute of Deity. In "No and Yes" we read, "All power belongs to God; and it is not in all the vain power of dogma and philosophy to dispossess the divine Mind of healing power, or to cast out error with error, even in the name and for the sake of Christ, and so heal the sick." (Page 42.)

People who show a willingness and readiness to lay aside preconceived notions and opinions take upon themselves a childlike quality of receptivity for spiritual things. As the pine grows and drops its cones containing the pine seeds, so a man can grow in truth, multiplying the ideas of truth like the seed cones of the pine which are scattered by the winds to the four quarters of the earth. The carnal mind cannot destroy seeds of kindness and good deeds, for they are the spiritual facts of the divine power. The divine ways of God are innumerable. We can only grasp them through inspiration, whereby the things of Spirit are understood spiritually. The application of inspired methods comes from above and savors not of material ways and means. The human mind runs contrary to spiritual means, sinking deep into material methods which generally result in failure and blockades; but the application of the divine power with its inspiration breaks the bands of materialism and sets men free to taste the liberty of spiritual success.

The reason for many failures in the world, especially for business failures, is due to not using the divine power that heals, for generally the out and dried rule is followed, so that inspiration is laid aside and the very power that would heal the situation is overlooked. Like the unused talent, it is laid away in a napkin. Fear to strike out and do the unusual frequently hinders and hampers the business man and in proportion to his fear are his struggles. Christian Science, applied in such a case, halts the enemy, fear, and challenges it to combat; it routes the enemy to its nothingness and places the sentinels of truthful thinking on guard to protect from further intrusion. This wall of protection Christian Science has given to the world, for it exposes fear as the evil magnet which attracts robbery, murder and disaster of every sort. The opposite of fear is the divine power that attracts only good, that says to sick thoughts, "Keep out," and to fear about business affairs, "Go your way, you are none of mine," that calls death an enemy and knows Life to be God, thereby affording protection against all evil from without by the power within, the power which heals every discordant situation and circumstance in human experience.

Mrs. Eddy gave out this triumphant call, that divine power heals, when she herself was healed through spiritual revelation. In the hour of need recourse to a power outside of material experience must be had, else failure succeeds failure and progress is impossible. This power is God. The Master understood it so clearly and lovingly that with it he controlled the very elements. Mrs. Eddy's teachings have so clarified his works that there is no excuse for anyone today to declare that they were intended only for his time and for a restricted body of people. The deeds of Christian metaphysics are for all time and for all men. Mrs. Eddy has given advice which all should heed when on page 264 of Science and Health she writes: "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind? We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being."

"Singing in the Rain, Robin?"

The fat robin hopping down a garden path... on the lawn is a familiar friend. There is something, too, about his song which touches a homely domestic chord in our hearts. He is apostrophized from a window by Sill, in his famous poem beginning:

"Singing in the rain, robin?"

His song came up from the orchard to MacDowell plaintively, related to human things, and the composer wrote his lied, "The robin sings in the apple-tree." The robin's song has no wilderness in it to our ears, but brings to memory a village street and children playing, the scent of apple blossoms, or fresh mornings when we awoke and lay drowsily in bed while the fragrance of lilac came through the open window, and mingled with the domestic music of the house—the rattle of dishes, the rumble of voices in the room below, was borne in the cheery warble of the redbreast. No less than the bursting pink of orchards is the robin a part of returning spring about our dwellings, familiar, near.—Walter Prichard Eaton.

Good Literature Is Still Produced

Amid the making of many books, good literature is still produced, as it was in the days of Thackeray and Dickens, Carlyle and Ruskin, Tennyson and Browning, Irving and Hawthorne and Lowell and Emerson, out of the hearts of men and women who write because they love it, and who do their work in their own way because they know that, for them, it is the best way.—Henry van Dyke.

April

An altered look about the hills;
A Tyrian light the village file;
A wider sunrise in the dawn;
A deeper twilight on the lawn;

A flippant fly upon the pane;
A spider at his trade again;
An added strut in chancellors;
A flower expected everywhere;
An axe shrill singing in the woods;
Fern-odors on untraveled roads—
All this, and more I cannot tell,
A future look you know as well,
And Nicodemus' mystery
Receives its annual reply.

—Emily Dickinson.



"The Lower Meadow," from the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

The Road to Vienna

"It was as if I was in America again, when I got, next morning, into a rail-carriage of American fashion, and found myself drawn—I could hardly believe my eyes—by one of Norris's Philadelphia engines," Donald G. Mitchell wrote in 1851 about a railway in Austria. "You do not know, unless you have experienced the same thing—how some such accident of travel, linking the distant, and the home-known, by a sudden slip-knot, to the strange and beguiling Present of Foreign scene,—you do not know, I say, how it bewilders, and how your thought that has flowed in one steady current of quiet admiration, is all at once stirred into a thousand eddies, and a multitude of memories come crowding."...

"We entered at once, into scenery of exceeding beauty. The road went up the valley of a mountain river, winding among hills covered with richest vegetation. It reminded me strongly of Switzerland. There were the same wild forms of first sweeping down whole sides of mountains. There were the same green slopes of hills,—sunny, and soft, and blossoming with tillage far up along the heights. Sometimes too they broke into cliffs of bold, gray limestone,—rough and jagged, and tumbled out into the valley,—and piled aloft, like Gothic-wrought Sphinxes, to awe the weak prattler of a stream that gurgled below.

"Nor was this all to make the scenery picturesque; for again and again, Cameron from one side of the coach, and I from the other, called attention to some old remnant of a castle seated upon the tops of the hills,—the blue sky, or a bit of black cloud—for clouds were scudding thick and fast—would break through the ruined loop-holes with magical effect. Sometimes the ruin sat proud and scornful upon a peak or rock; at other times upon a green eminence, with trees half hiding it, and ivy hanging tresses over the stones. Once too, we saw in the very face of the cliff, a little cavern, where a hermit had placed his home,—the smoke was issuing from one of its small windows as we passed.

"The road is not continuous to Vienna; for a chain of mountains stretches right athwart the route. We took carriages to cross over. It grew wild as we approached the top;—and there, amid pine-trees that climb up on either side, a cloud of snow came over us. But between the scattered flakes we could see out over an immense country;—first low hills, that sloped away gradually to plain, on which, in broad spots of grasslands, and of grass, the sun was playing, as in Summer,—while we were shivering in the winter of a mountain spring.

"The Danube would have added to the picture, but unfortunately, it lay too far away; and Vienna, with all

We passed villages, and broad market-towns lying in the flat; and we passed the baths of Baden, on a lip of the hills, that there came curling into the plain;—and presently glimmering on the level, were the house-tops of a great and crowded city....

This Quiet Cornfield

How still this quiet cornfield is to-night!
By an intense glow the evening falls,
Bringing, not darkness, but a deeper light;
Among the stooks a partridge coveys calls.

The windows glitter on the distant hill;
Beyond the hedge the sheep-bells in the fold
Stumble on sudden music and are still;
The forlorn pinewoods droop above the fold.

An endless quiet valley reaches out
Past the blue hills into the evening sky;
Over the stubble, cawing, goes a rout
Of rooks from harvest, flagging as they fly.

—John Massfield.

Motley at Thackeray's

[Motley to His Wife]

By the way, I dined by myself at the Athenaeum Club, and rather enjoyed my own company. Sunday, I lunched with Sir Charles Lyell, who invited me and W. Greenough of Boston, who brought him a letter, I believe, to the Zoological Gardens. I have done my duty to that eminent institution, and although when one has plenty of leisure no better morning lounge could be found, yet as I have, unhappily, no turn for zoology, and more work to do than I could accomplish if every day had forty-eight hours, I could have dispensed with the beasts on this occasion. I was glad, however, to improve my acquaintance with the Lyells. He is a most distinguished man of science, and very companionable.... In the evening I dined at Thackeray's. There were fifteen or sixteen people. I do not know any of their names. I sat between Thackeray's two daughters. They are both intelligent and agreeable. The youngest told me she liked "Emmond" better than any of her father's books. Thackeray, by the way, evidently considers that kind of thing his forte. He told me that he hated the "Book of Snobs," and could not read a word of it. "The Virginians," he said, was stupid, but at the same time most admirable; but that he intended to write a novel of the time of Henry V., which would be

Individuality in Etching

"Having once mastered the processes, the designer or painter need only carry his own individuality into a species of work which will no longer be strange to him, there to find again the expression of the talent which he displayed in another field of art," Maxine Lalanne tells us in his treatise on Etching. "He will comprehend that etching has this essentially vital element,—and in it lies the strength of its past and the guaranty of its future,—that, more than any other kind of engraving on metal, it bears the imprint of the character of the artist. It personifies and represents him so well, it identifies itself so closely with his idea, that it often seems on the point of annihilating itself as a process in favor of this idea. Rembrandt furnishes a striking example of this: by the inter-mixture and diversity of the methods employed by him, he arrived at a suavity of expression which may be called magical; he diffused grace and depth throughout his work. In some of his plates the processes lend themselves so marvellously to the severest requirements of modelling, and attain such an extreme limit of delicacy, that the eye can no longer follow them, thus leaving the completest enjoyment to the intellect alone.

"Claude Lorraine, on the other hand, knew how to conciliate freedom of execution with majesty of style.... "Speaking of this subordination of processes in etching to feeling, I am induced to point out how many of the masters of our time, judging by the character of their work, might have added to their merits had they but substituted the etcher's needle for the crayon. Was not Decamps, who handled the point but little, an etcher in his drawings and his lithographs? Ingres only executed one solitary etching, and yet, simply by virtue of his great knowledge, it seems as if in it he had given a presentment of all the secrets of the craft. And did not Goussier give us a foretaste of the work of the acid, when he produced the illustrations to his 'Gil Blas,' conceived in the spirit of an etcher, which, after thirty years of innumerable similar productions, are still the chef-d'oeuvre and the model of engraving on wood? And would Moulton have been inferior, if from the stone he had passed to the copper plate? It would be an easy matter to multiply examples chosen from among the artists who have boldly handled the needle, or from among those who might have taken it up with equal advantage, to prove that etching is not, as it has been called, a secondary method. There are no secondary methods for the manifestation of genius."

the old houses, in the faces of the people in the streets. The Italians with their fruit carts sunned themselves, and turned up their dark rough faces to the warmth.... More-over the organ-grinders expressed great joy, and the children danced together to the cheerful discords, in Washington Square, under the blur of the green willows—silly American children, and funny little French children with ribbons in their hair, from South Fifth Avenue, and bright-eyed darky children with one baby amongst them. And they took turns in holding it while the others danced.

Men were getting the benches out of the kiosks on the north side, where they are stacked away all winter, and others were repairing the band stand with its shabby white dome, and everywhere there were children, rising as it were from the earth to meet the soft air... hundreds of children, perhaps a thousand, in the vast area which many a New Yorker has not seen twice in his life, out at play in the light of the westerling sun.... The sun was going down between two clouds, the one above him, the other below, gray and golden behind Brooklyn bridge, and behind the close-crooping pencil masts and needle yards of many vessels. From the river rose the white plumes of twenty little puffing tugs and ferry-boats far down in the distance. Between the sun's great flattened disk and the... eyes passed a great three-masted schooner, her vast main and mizen set, her foremast and jib hauls down, being towed outward. It was very still, for the dock hands had gone home.—F. Marion Crawford in "The Ralston's."

"Dese Olé Sceneries"

We might have forgotten the other important events that had happened round about where we were sitting, in that first little town [Jamestown, Virginia] by the river, if a coloured man had not wandered our way. He had driven some sightseers over from Williamsburg, and while waiting for them... he seemed to find relief in confiding to us some of his burden of colonial lore and that his name was Cornelius. We had over again the story of Rolfe and Pocahontas, but it seemed not at all wearisome, for the new version was such a vast improvement upon the one that we got out of the books. However, his next statement eclipsed the Pocahontas story.

"De fire time folks evah meck dey own laws for dey se'fs was right heah, sub, right in dat ole chu'ch." While again facts could not quite keep up with Cornelius, yet it was true that our little four-acre town had seen the beginnings of American self-government. So early did the spirit of home rule assert itself, that

Springtime in New York

The spring had fairly come at last. It had rained, and the pavement dried in white patches, the willow trees in the square were a blur of green, and the Virginia creeper on the houses here and there was all rough with little stubby brown buds. It had come with a rush. The hyacinths were sticking their green curved beaks up through the park beds, and the little cock-sparrows were scrapping their wings along the ground. There was a bright youthfulness in everything,—in the air, in the sky, in

its spires, did not even glimmer on the horizon. Grain-fields ran away to mist and sky, except where the low-lying, and driving snow-clouds came down to cover them up.

"Down two leagues of zig-zag descent we went like the wind. The pine-trees hammed us in, though not so closely but that we could see gaps of valleys in the sides of the mountains, with their groups of gray-clatched houses, and flocks of geese, and bridges leaping frightful chasms below us, and the same, by and by, hanging fearfully above our heads.

"Away we went sailing again over the carelessly cultivated plain-land that stretches out toward the Capital, his ego d' opera, in which the ancestors of all his present characters, Warringtons, Pendennis's, and the rest should be introduced. It would be a most magnificent performance, he said, and nobody would read it.... One of the company I discovered to be Blackwood, the present proprietor of Blackwood's Magazine; another was the Secretary of the English Legation at Frankfurt. He knew Bismarck, of course, and said there was no doubt he was the cleverest man in Germany, and that everybody hated him in consequence, and was afraid of him.—"The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley" (ed. by George William Curtis).

Perhaps our thoughts had wandered some from Cornelius, but he brought them back again.

"Dey set in de chu'ch an' meck de laws wid dey hats on," he asserted. And as the House of Burgesses had indeed followed in this respect the custom of the English House of Commons, we were glad to see Cornelius for once in accord with other historians.

Then, Nautica spoke of how the very year that saw the beginning of free government in America saw the beginning of slavery too; and she asked Cornelius if he knew that the first coloured people were brought to America in 1619 and landed there at James Towne.

"Yasn't; ev'body tole me 'bout dat. Seem like we got heah 'bout as soon as de white folks."

It was a comfortable view to take of the matter, and we would not disturb it.

Cornelius told us other things. "Dis, now, is de off season for tourists," he explained. "We has two mos' reglar seasons, de spring an' de fall, yas, sub. I drives right many ovah heah from Willimaburg. I's pretty sho to git 'hol' of de bes' an' de riches'. An' I reckon I knows 'bout all dere is to be knowed 'bout dis fir' settlement'. I's got it all, so's I kin talk it off an' take in de extry change. I don't know is you evah notice, but folks is mighty diff'rent 'bout seein' dese ole things. Yas, sub, dey sut'n'y is. Some what I drives jes looks at de towah an' niver gits out de kar'ige; an' den othahs jes peers into ev'rythin'. Foh myse'f, now, I niver keers much 'bout dese ole sceneries; but den I reckon I would ef I was rich."—Frank and Corrie Hutchins, "Houseboating on a Colonial Waterway."

In the Land of the Bosphorus

It is early spring; the Judas trees (our redbud) are in bloom, tinting the atmosphere pink like peach bloom, and the sheltered slopes on both sides of the Bosphorus are redolent of Damascus roses. Thousands of pigeons flutter in the melancholy cypress groves. Along the terraced hills are strings of palaces with steps leading to the water, cool pavilions, costly as gems, gushing fountains, fairy villas of cedar and stone, with terraces light as lace, summer houses, picture-like shapes floating up out of the depths and resting on air. Oh, how its beauty comes back to me now!—Susan E. Wallace.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$1.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper1.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)4.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above price, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year.....\$10.00 Six Months.....\$5.50
Three Months.....\$3.25 One Month.....75c
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not new on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES
BOSTON: 215 North Street, Norfolk Street, and 215 North Street, Boston, Mass.
WASHINGTON: 215 North Street, Washington, D.C.
NEW YORK: 215 North Street, New York City.
CHICAGO: 215 North Street, Chicago, Ill.
SAN FRANCISCO: 215 North Street, San Francisco, Cal.
LOS ANGELES: 215 North Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA: 215 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PITTSBURGH: 215 North Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CINCINNATI: 215 North Street, Cincinnati, O.
ST. LOUIS: 215 North Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MEMPHIS: 215 North Street, Memphis, Tenn.
NASHVILLE: 215 North Street, Nashville, Tenn.
KANSAS CITY: 215 North Street, Kansas City, Mo.
COLUMBIA: 215 North Street, Columbia, S.C.
RICHMOND: 215 North Street, Richmond, Va.
BALTIMORE: 215 North Street, Baltimore, Md.
PHILADELPHIA: 215 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PITTSBURGH: 215 North Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CINCINNATI: 215 North Street, Cincinnati, O.
ST. LOUIS: 215 North Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MEMPHIS: 215 North Street, Memphis, Tenn.
NASHVILLE: 215 North Street, Nashville, Tenn.
KANSAS CITY: 215 North Street, Kansas City, Mo.
COLUMBIA: 215 North Street, Columbia, S.C.
RICHMOND: 215 North Street, Richmond, Va.
BALTIMORE: 215 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Message That Should Mean Action

THE outstanding fact about President Harding's first message to the American Congress is that it puts an end to the long and trying period of critical inaction over the foreign policy of the country and starts the government off on a constructive course. This consideration alone makes the message tremendously welcome. No protracted period of hesitancy and doubt can be, altogether agreeable, if it is even tolerable. Not even the message has removed every doubt from the situation, but the message brings widely divergent views to something very near a focus, and this in itself is a considerable achievement. By his utterance of Tuesday, the President has won expressions of approval and support from men as far apart in their views of the Treaty of Versailles as the irreconcilable Borah and the anti-Wilsonite Lodge. Each professes to see in the message the thing he personally desired. So does Mr. Knox, the believer in peace by resolution. If such divergent elements of the Republican strength in the Senate have been brought into something approaching unity, in support of a line of administrative action, Mr. Harding has done something. An effort on his part, which can be traced from apparently conflicting public utterances during the campaign and afterwards, has come to a head in the message just delivered. More than anything else, perhaps, he has thus given evidence of his purpose to be a harmonizer. And even those who would criticize him as having been not wholly definite, will recognize his preeminent need of getting the divergent elements of his following at least nominally in agreement with him as a prerequisite to any real solving of the foreign relations problem.

Amid such conditions it is perhaps inevitable that individuals shall construe the message in accordance with their individual prejudices. Those who wished to have the League of Nations "scrapped" accept this message as scrapping it. But those who believe in a League, as a means of securing necessary international cooperation, find themselves reassured by the form of President Harding's statement. He declares flatly that the government will have "no part in the existing League." But this declaration cannot stand without some modification from his other declaration. "In rejecting the League, covenant . . . we make no surrender of our hope and aim for an association to promote peace in which we would most heartily join." He says further, "We pledged our efforts toward such an association and the pledge will be faithfully kept." Perhaps, in writing these words, he had in mind the pledge given for him by distinguished supporters, including Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, last October, in which they declared that the "stabilizing effect of the Treaty already made between the European powers" was not to be lost, and that Mr. Harding was willing to follow a course whereby the necessary changes should be "made by changing the terms of the Treaty rather than by beginning entirely anew." At any rate, that willingness is now again avowed by Mr. Harding as President. He declares in no uncertain terms for an Association of Nations with the United States conjoined, and he is equally explicit in accepting the wisdom of engaging "under the existing Treaty." His assumption clearly is that the Treaty can be made satisfactory to the United States "by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests." Thus "the" League is definitely scrapped, but "a" league, designated as an Association, is definitely advocated. And since the "existing Treaty" is now definitely accepted as the basis for negotiation, one may reasonably infer that the "explicit reservations and modifications," such as the President now advocates, will have the effect of taking the League, as League, out of the Treaty and putting the newly proposed Association into it. And the new Association, presumably, will not be confronted by any Article X.

This seems to be what it all comes down to. There will be, under the President's plan, an immediate resolution for putting an end to the technical state of war that still exists between the United States and Germany. And the recent American notes, clarifying the American support of the allied and associated nations, particularly in their insistence upon reparations, and setting forth the American interest in the disposal of former German possessions, notably the Island of Yap, offer a good foundation for further negotiations as to the details of the Treaty. The whole thing has been a protracted process. But the partisan readjustment that became inevitable after the elections of last November is now complete. The President can apparently count on the full support of overwhelming Republican majorities in both the Senate and the House. And since every intimation from overseas has indicated that the allied governments are in a mood to give wide latitude to the United States in any desired modification of the League covenant, the President now seems to have his course fairly well cleared. One point further of reassurance lies in the fact that he has definitely intimated that it must be his course, and not primarily that of the Senate. He recognizes, and expects that the Senate will recognize likewise, a high duty in the preservation of the constitutional power of each branch, in the spirit of cooperation which, as he well says, is essential to the common welfare.

In its domestic application the message contains a strong word for reducing the high cost of government. It places tax reform and emergency tariff, installation of a budget system, and general reductions as among the immediate needs. But it is regrettably indefinite in its advocacy of a curtailment of expenditures for the upkeep of the military machine. The cause of disarmament might have been definitely promoted by the recommendation of conclusive efforts to secure consideration of the subject, without abandoning the requirement of a defensive establishment, for which the President very properly takes his stand. The message is reasonably fair to all

interests in the paragraphs dealing with business, and strikes a popular note in what it has to say about the improper persistency of high retail costs of perishable food products. It does the expected thing in calling for coordination of government activities dealing with former service men and of those having to do with social welfare. It makes sensible recommendation for clearing up the railroad tangle, but it is noteworthy for its breadth of view concerning the various phases of transportation, including the transmission of intelligence by mail and telegraph. In this division the President discloses two important purposes. One is improvement of the facilities for the exchange of news with foreign countries as a basis for better international understanding. The other is the completion, by means of shipping, of through transportation routes to overseas countries, on a basis that will enable the products of the United States to be accorded world-wide distribution under the flag of the United States. The intimation seems to be nothing less than a self-controlled system of communications and carriers for the United States, even at the expense of heavy subsidies.

The Sweated Industry Again

THE letter recently addressed to the Westminster Gazette in London by Margaret G. Bondfield, chairman, Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's organizations, on the question of women in sweated trades is deserving of the most careful attention. The widespread unemployment which at present obtains in Great Britain provides a condition of affairs peculiarly favorable to the reintroduction of the sweating system, which the demand for labor during the war had done so much to eliminate. The temptation to accept almost any wages, at such a time, in the ranks of unorganized labor is enormous, and it is evident from Miss Bondfield's letter that these necessities are already being exploited to the uttermost in certain quarters.

As far back as 1909, under the Trade Boards Act, trade boards were set up in certain industries for the purpose of establishing minimum rates of pay where wages were exceptionally low. These boards did excellent work, and, early in 1919, when the process of industrial readjustment obviously called for strong measures to prevent the exploitation of an over-stocked labor market, the act of 1909 was amended so as to enlarge its scope and give the Minister of Labor power to apply it over a wider area. After the passing of this measure, Miss Bondfield declares, the Minister of Labor assured the trade-unions that a large number of trade boards would be set up with the greatest possible speed. These pledges were many times repeated, but, so far, the new boards have not been set up, and, quite recently, the Minister of Labor declared in the House of Commons that only those for which orders have already been issued would now be established. Neither, according to Miss Bondfield, is this all. The staff of investigators so essential to the prevention of abuses is being reduced, and the number employed, at all times too small, is now only one-third of what it was formerly.

It is very difficult to explain such a policy on any reasonable grounds, and it must be very difficult for Labor to explain it on any other basis than that of a desire on the part of the government, or of those who are in a position to influence the government, to take advantage of the difficulties of Labor to get rid of a troublesome check on exploitation. The present condition of affairs, as revealed in Miss Bondfield's letter, is certainly scandalous. "Investigations," she writes, "into trades in which the boards are not being set up or in which they have been delayed for two years show a terrible condition of things. Instances are even to be found of wages at the rate of 2d. per hour, or equal to something like 3d. before the war. A more frequent wage is 3 1/2d., which, at present prices, is sweating of the worst description. At a time of unemployment like this, when the opportunity comes to press down wages, the women workers need special protection, and it is at this moment that the Minister of Labor is withdrawing even the hope of that protection."

It is most urgently necessary that something should be done to remedy these abuses at the earliest possible moment. For the British Government to allow such a state of things to continue would be to admit the justice of the claim, made by Labor, that the government is joined in a conspiracy to force Labor back into pre-war conditions, or something even worse. No government can afford to lie under such a suspicion.

Newfoundland in Search of a Market

ONE of the most important features in the recent trade returns of Canada is the steady way in which the Dominion is changing her market, at any rate as far as exports are concerned. Europe, hampered by an adverse exchange and a greatly impaired buying power, has been importing steadily less and less from Canada, and as a consequence the Dominion has been sending her produce southward to the United States in increasing volume. This tendency to change markets is also particularly noticeable in Newfoundland. For over a hundred years, until quite recently, Newfoundland had been carrying on a very large trade with Italy and other Mediterranean countries in dried fish. These countries are not at present in a position to continue the importation of goods from Newfoundland in anything like the usual volume, with the result that there are today some 150,000 quintals of dried fish, either in European ports or on the docks at St. Johns, Newfoundland, without a market. Newfoundland is, therefore, looking more and more to the United States as a possible destination for the produce of her national industry. "We have right at our door," declared Lord Morris, one time Premier of Newfoundland, in a recent statement on the subject, "the United States, with an ever-increasing population of 105,000,000, who require and are prepared to take our whole catch quadrupled, if we can only supply it to them in the way they require it."

It was with the idea of accomplishing some such purpose as this that a Newfoundland trade commission, headed by John M. Devine, was recently established in

New York. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Devine unfolded the commission's plans for establishing a market in the United States for fresh fish from Newfoundland. Hitherto the trade has been entirely in dried fish, but now the idea is to purchase or charter several eighteen or twenty knot ships to carry fresh fish, bringing them directly from the Newfoundland Banks to New York or other points along the Atlantic coast.

The chief value of such a scheme, of course, lies in the fact that a very great advantage would accrue to both countries from the establishment and development of the trade. The fish supply of the United States is very far indeed from being adequate, and large quantities might well be imported from Newfoundland without in any way interfering with the trade of the United States fisherman.

As far as Newfoundland is concerned, the most important result to be anticipated from the establishment of such a trade would be the gradual adjustment of adverse exchange. At present Newfoundland obtains from the United States no less than eight times as much of her supplies as from all other sources. Her imports last year amounted to more than \$14,000,000, while her exports amounted to little more than a third of this figure. Such a condition of things is very far from satisfactory, and some adjustment is, indeed, urgently necessary if trade between the two countries is to be placed on a lasting basis. The development of the fish industry certainly seems to offer a way of securing such adjustment.

The Communist Trial in Paris

WHATEVER may be the actual status of Communism in France, there can be little doubt that the government is doing its best to make it popular. At any rate, this has certainly been the result of the government's policy toward the two Communists, Mr. Lorient and Mr. Souvarine, who were recently acquitted by "a bourgeois jury," with a formal protest against the long detention of the prisoners. The whole incident affords a curious illustration of the way in which suppression is apt to defeat its own ends. Twelve months ago, the world, outside their own little coterie, knew nothing of Mr. Lorient and Mr. Souvarine. They came to Paris as representatives of Moscow, and, shortly after the widespread strikes of last May, with which they had little direct connection, were arrested by the authorities and committed to prison to await trial. This trial was delayed again and again, and did not actually take place until last month. For nearly a year, that is to say, these men remained in prison under a kind of preventive arrest, without any formal charge being preferred against them. Every week, of course, they became better known to the outside world, and, every week, accumulated more of that sympathy which, in France, always seems to flow out toward the political prisoner, no matter what the charge preferred against him.

So it came about that when Mr. Lorient and Mr. Souvarine determined to oppose the Bloc National candidates, in the recent by-elections in Paris, their campaign was obviously staged under the best possible conditions. They directed it from prison, and, as if to make their appeal as vivid as possible, their trial was made to synchronize with the closing stages of the struggle. Day after day in the court, after the French custom, they expounded their doctrines. Their counsel expounded similar doctrines, and the many witnesses called in their favor had also much to say. Indeed such a detailed instruction in Bolshevism can hardly have been afforded to any people as was afforded the people of France in the daily reports of the trial.

Well, Mr. Lorient and Mr. Souvarine lost the election, but there was a time when the outcome seemed, to say the least, extremely doubtful, whilst, in the end, the Bloc National candidates only won as the result of the most astounding efforts. The final figures were 70,000 for the Bloc candidates and 58,000 for the Communists. The Bloc victory was thus decisive enough, but thoughtful people in France are not allowing themselves to be blinded to the fact that 58,000 voters in two constituencies, one of which had previously returned Mr. Millerand, preferred Communism to the policy of the Bloc National. Within a few days, moreover, of losing the election, Mr. Lorient and Mr. Souvarine won the trial. Reduced to essentials, it appeared that the point to be decided was whether a plot is a plot in the absence of concerted action. The two men had used violent language. They had left no doubt about their intentions, should they ever secure sufficient power to carry out their purpose, but they had not been guilty of any overt act. Was the mere fact of a number of men possessing subversive ideas sufficient to make them guilty of an offense against the State? The jury decided emphatically in the negative, and entered its protest, as already mentioned. The result could have surprised no one in touch with French public opinion. In a democratic country like France, the policy of "preventive" imprisonment cannot succeed. It is always as dangerous as it is manifestly unjust.

"Be Kind to Animals Week"

ONE of the surest measures of the real civilization of any people is its attitude toward animals. The reason for this is not far to seek. Any far-flung tendency toward cruelty to animals is invariably but one of the many manifestations of an attitude of the public mind making sooner or later for failure. Kindness to animals is, indeed, the manifestation of a quality so fundamental that without it any superstructure of civilization, no matter how apparently solid and lasting, must be forever in danger until the shortcoming is corrected.

Now it is true that in almost every age and race there have been individuals who loved animals, understood them, and sought on every occasion to protect them. Every age and race has had its Androcles, plucking the thorn out of the lion's foot, or its Robert Burns, stooping tenderly over the nest of a field mouse, or its Horace Walpole, "going to the window with a basin of bread and milk to throw to the squirrels in the garden." But the age of Androcles saw the nameless horrors of the arena, both for man and beast, whilst

the age of Burns and Walpole saw all those hideous cruelties to animals which roused Hogarth to paint one of his most terrible pictures. It has been said of Horace Walpole that he had "a heart as sensitive as an anti-vivisectionist." The statement reveals an entire misunderstanding of the motives which prompt the really effective anti-vivisectionist, but it is useful as showing why the same age that produced its arena could also produce its Androcles. Androcles was kind to animals because he could not help being, and that is probably the answer he would have given to anyone who asked him. With Horace Walpole the answer would have been more enlightened, with Burns, probably, more enlightened still. Yet both Burns and Walpole were at best voices crying in the wilderness. The practical preaching and teaching of kindness to animals is indeed one of the essential products of the last hundred years at the most. Today, in nearly all countries, some attempt is being made to prevent actual cruelty, and to teach children and the public generally the practical value of kindness. Yet anyone who has given any study to the matter at all cannot fail to be struck by the enormous work which still remains to be done, even in such countries as the United States and the United Kingdom, where public opinion is perhaps most awake on this subject.

It is for this reason, amongst many others, that the setting apart of one week in the year wherein to give special attention to the question is so welcome. A very large measure of the present cruelty to animals arises from thoughtlessness and a curious lack of imagination. Nowhere, perhaps, is this seen more clearly than in the all too common practice of turning domestic animals adrift when it is no longer convenient to keep them, and when provision for their keeping cannot be readily made. Within the next month or so, when the great migration from the town to the sea or the country takes place throughout the United States, the question of disposing of thousands of cats will arise. In the past, the problem has been largely solved by leaving the cat behind to "find for itself." The same method is followed when the family returns to the town in the autumn, as regards cats acquired during the summer. Last autumn, the Animal Rescue League sent to the various beaches near Boston alone a motor car which collected over 300 cats, as well as 13 dogs. Such a condition of things would be impossible where there was any real love for animals, and it is just this love for animals which is the inspiration of "Be Kind to Animals Week," and will be its most precious outcome.

Editorial Notes

IT MUST be no joke being Premier of France in these days. Marcus Cato Poincaré is always ready with some fresh reference to the Ides of March, which are at present apparently fixed for the first of May. On that day, says Aristide Briand, Dogberry, that is Marshal Foch, will accompany the process server, that is himself, along the road to Berlin. But this is not enough for Marcus Cato. "Delenda est Carthago!" he thunders. An end must be made of Berlin. "Cato thou reasonest well," says the gentleman in the play. But nevertheless the puzzle about the reparations remains unsolved, in spite of the process server, the constable, the premier, and the senator.

THE story of the secret treaty between Italy and Turkey is so amazing that, if it were true, even Olympus would be found blushing. With what that remarkable brochure "English As She Is Spoke" would term "the rouge or disguise" removed, it comes simply to this, that while the Allied Governments were solemnly signing the Treaty of Sévres, one of them was making a secret treaty with the common enemy, for the purpose of converting the official document into a scrap of paper. Presumably the whole story is a mare's nest, otherwise would von Bethmann-Hollweg shine as a sort of Simple Simon compared to Count Siorza, whose new treaty, to adapt his own delightful epigram, might be said to have its stem in deceit and its stem in treachery.

SHIVER my timbers! said able-bodied seaman O'Callaghan, the other day, walking the platform like the deck of a real ship. Shiver my timbers! The more I think of the debt of the United States to Ireland the larger it grows. It is often like that with debts, especially when the money-lender does the thinking. Well, there were a hundred Irishmen, somebody says, in Boston, in the Revolutionary days, but the rest who fought King George's German troops came from England.

"MUCH Ado About Nothing" aptly applies to the comedies that are woven around some prominent people by American journalists driven to believe that they must write something. Just now the steel situation, which is acute in the United States, serves as the latest example, with Judge Gary as the central figure. The comedy starts when the judge refuses to talk about the situation, and says he is going away for a few weeks. After recording the fact that he has nothing to say, it is presumed that unlimited speculation about what he will say when he returns is perfectly proper. All sorts of statements about reductions in prices and other equally startling things are, therefore, put almost on his lips to be delivered when he returns. Yet when he returns the only public statement he makes is another formal announcement that he has nothing to say—but he cuts prices.

MR. AUSTIN HOPKINSON, member for Mossley in the British Parliament, has become widely known through his plans to avoid the estate of millionaire. His success in obtaining from his workpeople a larger production than any other manufacturer is striking and no less interesting than the generosity of the wages he pays. High wages notoriously do not insure large production, and this case naturally suggests the reflection that high wages voluntarily given by an employer may have a different value from equal wages extorted by a strike. In fact there is here one more illustration of the powerlessness of money and of the power of that something essential which may be possessed in common by the rich man's gift and the widow's mite.